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High Water: 14.46.  
Low Water: 17.47.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

FIRST EDITION

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## FIRE DESTROYS H. K. VESSEL

### Fear Casualties On Kaitangata Serious

B. & S. LINER PICKS UP MANY SURVIVORS OF OIL CARRIER

### H.M.S. Thracian Races To Assist in Rescue Work

The Hongkong steamer Kaitangata, 1,983 tons, Williamson and Company, is blazing furiously a few miles out of this port. The ship is under charter to the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company here.

The China Navigation liner Nanning is standing by and has already rescued many of the officers and men of the doomed ship, but it is feared that a number of the Chinese seamen have perished.

H.M.S. Thracian is racing southward to render what assistance she can.

The Kaitangata is burning from stem to stern, her cargo of kerosene and gasoline making her such an inferno that no human could live seconds aboard.

The Kaitangata left Hongkong yesterday for Haiphong and when she first called for assistance at 2 a.m. to-day she was in latitude 20.41, longitude 112.10. That would put her roughly 120 miles from Hongkong.

H.M.S. Thracian left here at 5.20 a.m. and expected to arrive at the scene of the disaster at 11.30 a.m.

The Nanning, Capt. E. W. Richardson, was early on the scene and her last message, picked up here at 4.10 a.m. to-day, said she was still standing by.

#### Dramatic Messages

The first message received by the Naval Authorities here was at 2.10 a.m. when it was reported from the Kaitangata that she was afire and that the Nanning was standing by.

Later messages were as follows: 2.18 a.m.: from the Kaitangata: "Fire very large and raging."

2.45 a.m.: from the Nanning: "The crew and passengers are jumping overboard; the ship is a total loss."

At 3 a.m. the Thracian was ordered to raise steam and stand by in case aid was necessary.

4.35 a.m.: from the Nanning: "Picked up nine Chinese and three foreign officers, the total crew numbered 42 and we are at present attempting to locate the remainder."

#### Thracian Leaves

At 5.20 a.m. the Thracian left Hongkong with medical officer and supplies in order to be able to render assistance to the rescued if any were injured. She is expected to reach the scene of the fire about 11.30 a.m.

Message from the Nanning at 6.10 a.m.: "The Kaitangata is completely ablaze with a gasoline cargo. The Master, Chief Officer, Chief Engineer, Second Engineer, Wireless Operator and 13 members of the Chinese crew have been picked up and we are still searching for the others."

#### Big Shipment

It is learned that the Kaitangata had been chartered by the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company and was carrying aviation gasoline to Haiphong.

It is stated that the vessel was carrying 27,000 cases of this fuel. It is understood the cargo was insured.

#### ARMISTICE DAY

The military authorities announced that Armistice Day observances this year will be carried out similarly to the programme last year. The details will be published later.

### NANNING RESCUES EIGHTEEN

The China Navigation steamer Nanning has rescued eighteen of the ship's company from the Kaitangata.

Among them are: H. McVee, Master, H. M. Rogers, Chief Officer, A. S. Gill, Wireless Operator, T. Easdale, Chief Engineer, H. Mather, Second Engineer.

The Nanning has also picked up 13 Chinese hands, and is searching for further survivors.

#### 26 Missing

It is now learned that 26 of the Chinese crew are missing.

### STOP PRESS

### FOREIGNERS KIDNAPPED

Peiping, Oct. 25. Bishop Schraven, a Hollander, and eight other foreigners of Dutch, French, Czechoslovakian and Polish nationality were kidnapped from the French Catholic Mission at Cheng-tung on the Peiping-Hankow Railway on October 9, according to belated reports which have just reached Peiping.

No details of the outrage are available.—Reuter.

### FRENCH SHIP BOMBED

Port Vendre, Oct. 24. An unidentified plane bombed and hit the French steamer Quedmellah, proceeding from Morocco with a cargo of grain.

Two French warships arrived on the scene in time to save the crew, but the Quedmellah was abandoned.—Reuter.

(Further Stop Press News on Page 12.)

### War Spreads In North

#### Japanese Drive In Shantung

#### Han Fu-Chu's Troops Move

Peiping, Oct. 25.

The possibility of a political arrangement to remove Shantung province from the scope of hostilities appears to have vanished, according to reports from Tientsin, which show that after a two weeks' lull in military operations there is a quickening of sharp fighting to the east of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

The Japanese claim that as a result of this engagement Mayasowu has fallen into their hands.

The Japanese advanced from Linghsien, allegedly in a southward drive against Yucheng. The capture of Mayasowu would facilitate this attack, it is stated.

Meanwhile a large force of General Han Fu-chu's troops is reported to be moving north from the Yellow River towards Lingyi, just to the east of Mayasowu. These troops were yesterday subjected to a heavy bombardment from the air.—Reuter.

#### RAILWAY RESUMING

Peiping, Oct. 25.

Traffic on the northern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway is resuming shortly under the management of the South Manchurian Railway, which has established a bureau at Tientsin.

The Director of the Bureau has summoned all employees of stations under Japanese occupation to register at Tientsin as soon as possible.—Reuter.

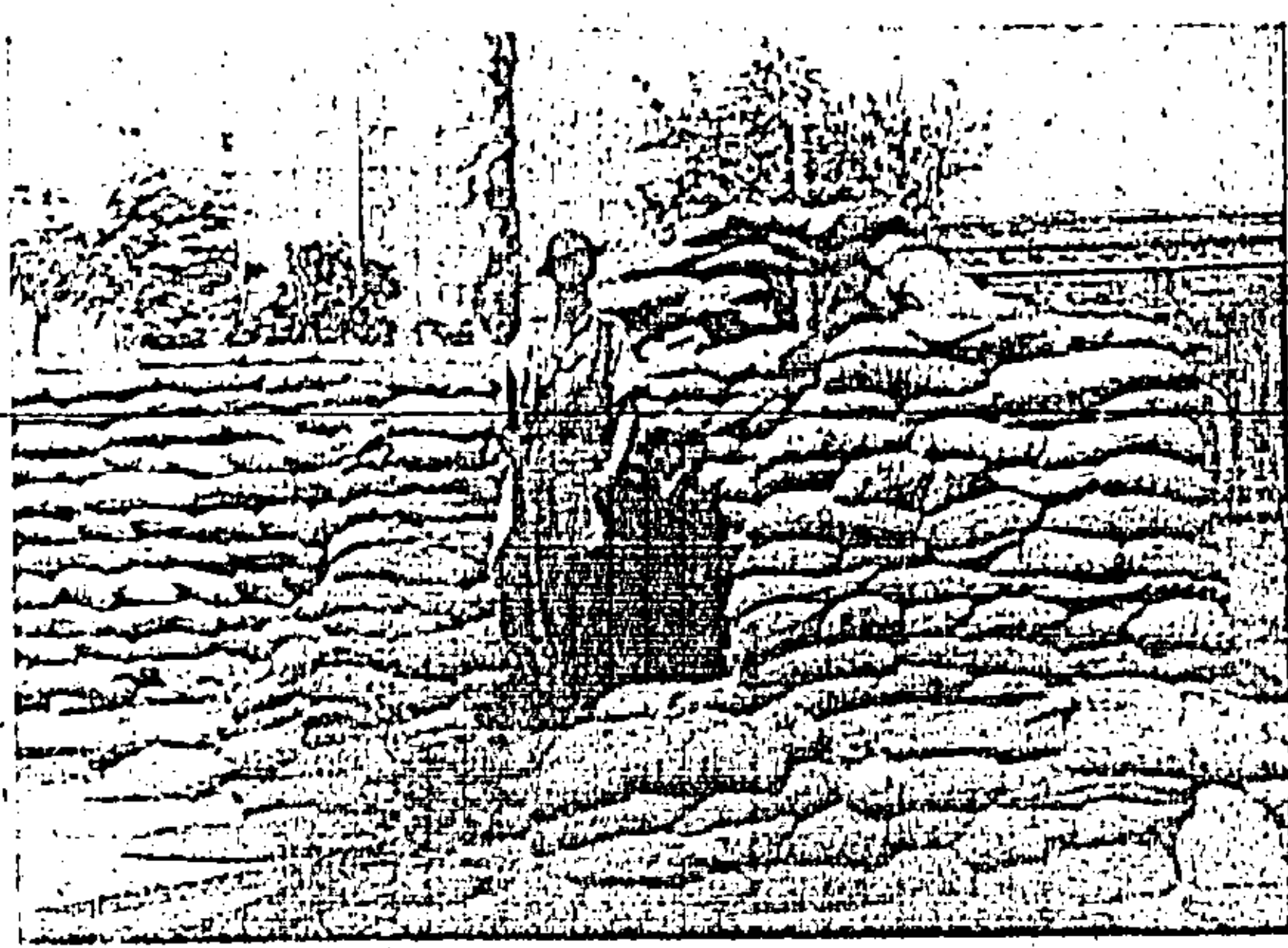
Traffic on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway has already been restored.—Reuter.

### DUKE OF WINDSOR NOW IN PARIS

Paris, Oct. 24.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived here by train from Munich this afternoon, and were greeted by a crowd which gathered at the station. Afterwards they drove to their hotel.—Reuter.

#### ULSTER RIFLEMEN IN ACTION



In another such sand-bag shelter as this, on the Shanghai International Settlement border, Ulster Riflemen were attacked by a Japanese plane which sprayed them with machine-gun bullets. When Rifleman W. McGowan, 22, dropped with bullets through the head and chest, the non-commissioned officer in charge of the post ordered his Lewis gun into action. The Japanese plane dived on the British post repeatedly and a number of Chinese civilians were killed in the vicinity.

### TWO PRIZES WON BY H.K. TICKETS IN IRISH SWEEP

While none of the big prizes in the Irish Sweepstake on the Cesarewitch has come to Hongkong, two Colony residents have been lucky enough to draw £100 consolation prizes. They are:

Mr. Alick Mackenzie, 49, Kimberley Road, and of the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, who held ticket No. 1.W 81040, and

Mr. Wong Ching-kai, 139 Bonham Strand, East, who has won with ticket No. MD 48337.

This is the first time Mr. Mackenzie has enjoyed any good fortune in the Irish Sweepstakes, although he has regularly participated in them.

Mr. Mackenzie is a well-known local resident, and is the father of Miss Allison Mackenzie, formerly a prominent Hongkong tennis and badminton player, who has just returned to England.

#### VALUE OF SWEEPSTAKES

Dublin, Oct. 24.

Sir Joseph Glynn, vice-Chairman of the Hospitals Trust Committee gave an address at the closing proceedings of the draw for the Irish Sweepstake on the Cesarewitch at the Mansion House to-day, when he said the promoters had now been before the court for seven years openly and honestly. Their only promises had been fulfilled, and the sweepstake money had permitted them to send students to various parts of the world to study medical problems.

They looked forward to their return to Dublin, fortified with knowledge. In addition a fund had been established for supplying hospital libraries with books.—International Press Bureau.

### Smoke Bombs Lead To Tale Of Sea Fight

London, Oct. 24.

In connection with a radio message from the E. and O. liner Kaiser-I-Hind, that she had observed a seaplane bombing submarines midway between Alicante and Cape Verde on the east coast of Spain, the Admiralty states that a British plane dropped two smoke bombs to discover the direction of the wind in that vicinity.—Reuter.

#### BOMBING PRACTICE

London, Oct. 24.

The Admiralty now states that the flying boat observed by the Kaiser-I-Hind was a British aircraft indulging in practice bombing at a floating target.—Reuter.

### VETERAN OF CHINA WAR DIES

#### Admiral Sir Edward Charlton Fought First In 1882

London, Oct. 24.

Admiral Sir Edward Charlton K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B., who served in the China War on H.M.S. Orlando in 1882 died to-day at the age of 72, says a Reuter message.

Entering the Royal Navy in 1879, Sir Edward Charlton served at Alexandria in the Egyptian War in 1882, was present at the bombardment of Alexandria and landed with the Naval Brigade. He was specially promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1884, and four years later qualified as Torpedo-Lieutenant. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Station, and from 1918 to 1919 Commanded the East Coast of England.

Raised to the rank of Captain in 1903, he was Commander of a destroyer flotilla from 1908 to 1910. He was appointed A.D.C. to the King in 1911 and held this rank until 1913. In that year he was appointed Rear-Admiral, was made Vice-Admiral in 1918, and Admiral three years later. He was Assistant Director of Torpedoes at the Admiralty 1913-14 and Admiral of Mine-Sweepers from 1914 to 1915. From 1916 to 1918 he was Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Station, and from 1918 to 1919 Commanded the East Coast of England.

Admiral Charlton was appointed President of the Allied Naval Armistice Commission from 1919 to 1920, and was President of the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control in Berlin.—(Continued on Page 4.)

### Mongols Vote To Break With Chinese

Peiping, Oct. 25. A mass meeting organised by the Kweichow Peace Preservation Commission has passed a resolution in favour of severance of relations between Suiyuan Province and the Nanking Government, according to an unofficial Japanese report.

The report adds that the meeting decided to discard the Chinese national flag and to adopt the Mongolian colours instead.—Reuter.

### Rumours Of Disaffection In Manchukuo

#### Revolutionary Hurls Bomb At Police

#### Army Revolt Reported

Shanghai, Oct. 24.

Changeh, the capital of Manchukuo, is under martial law following the throwing of bomb by a Korean revolutionary on October 22, which resulted in the death of four policemen and the revolutionary himself, according to a report reaching here to-day.

The incident occurred at the South Gate of Changeh, when a policeman noticed the suspicious movement of the revolutionary. Before the Korean was arrested, he threw a grenade at the police station, killing four policemen on sentry duty.

A high police official was seriously injured. Other policemen rushed out and opened fire on the bomb thrower. On the Korean's body, the Japanese found a note book containing a page which described the assassin as a member of the Korean Youth League.

"If I fall in this movement," the note book revealed, "my colleagues will carry on the struggle."

Twenty-five suspects were arrested as a result of the bombing.—International News Agency.

Shanghai, Oct. 24. Two battalions of Manchukuo troops in Eastern Jehol revolted at noon yesterday and killed their commanding officers, who are Japanese, according to vernacular papers to-day.

The names of the battalion commanders are Major Osaki and Matsuiwa.—International News Agency.

### CRUISER RESCUES REFUGEES

#### Spanish Loyalists Flee To France 600 Wounded In One Ship

London, Oct. 24.

H.M.S. Southampton has reported that she picked up a launch loaded with 30 to 40 refugees from Gijon when the boat was 20 miles north of Santander.

The refugees had been at sea since the previous Thursday.—Reuter.

#### MANY WOUNDED

Bordeaux, Oct. 24.

The Spanish steamer Maio Leno arrived at Basen, with 1,800 refugees, of which 600 were wounded. All of the unwounded men were disarmed and sent to Port Bou.—Reuter.

### FRANCE EASES POSITION

#### But Rome Making Non-Intervention Agreement Almost An Impossibility

Paris, Oct. 24.

It is learned in French circles that if it is impossible to reach an agreement at the Non-Intervention Committee meeting on the question of a token withdrawal, the French Government will not insist upon the point.

Paris is not willing to believe the obstacles facing the Non-Intervention Committee are insuperable, but the opinion is that it is difficult for the British and French governments to accept the Italian request that decisions of the Committee during these discussions should be taken unanimously. It is held this rule might easily paralyse the working of the Committee. It is thought that it may be possible to get the Soviet representative to abstain from voting so that an effective solution could be reached.

Finally, strong objections are raised to Italy's refusal to bind herself to accept the International Commissions' figures as to the number of volunteers serving in Spain. "It is felt that if the Italian claim for this is conceded, it will be more or less useless to send out commissions.—Reuter.

### TERRORISTS CONTINUE ATTACKS

#### Ambushes Cause All Night Traffic To Be Suspended

#### Railway Torn Up During Darkness

Jerusalem, Oct. 24.

Nearly all travelling in Palestine is now accomplished during the day time.

Night trains have been suspended and the main roads are almost deserted after sundown, except for police and military motor patrols.

Most of the ambushes, however, occur just before sunset, which enables the snipers to have the advantage of the light, while they can escape under cover of dusk before the police arrive.

Sections of the railway line near Jerusalem were found to be torn up this morning.

Five thousand people, including British officials and Jewish leaders, attended the funeral of Avinoam Yellin, Inspector of Jewish Education in Palestine, who died as a result of wounds received in a gunman's attack on Thursday.

An Arab house, in the vicinity of the Iraq pipeline, which is being continually punctured, has been blown up as a punitive measure.—Reuter.

### Ambassador Quits Rome For London

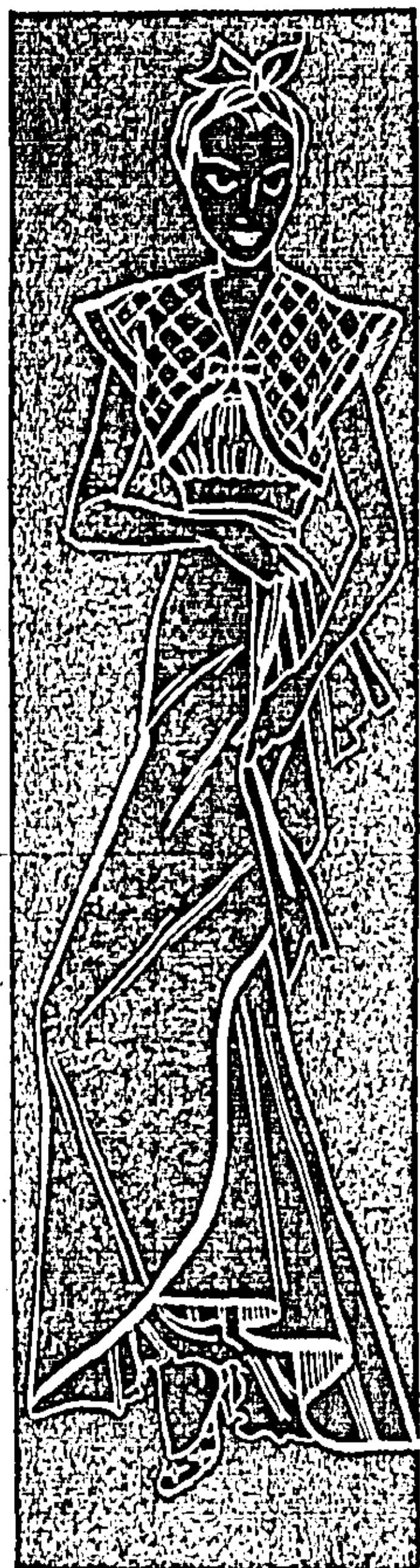
Rome, Oct. 24.

Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Ambassador to London, and his wife, flew to Berlin this morning. The diplomat had conversations with Signor Mussolini while in Rome.

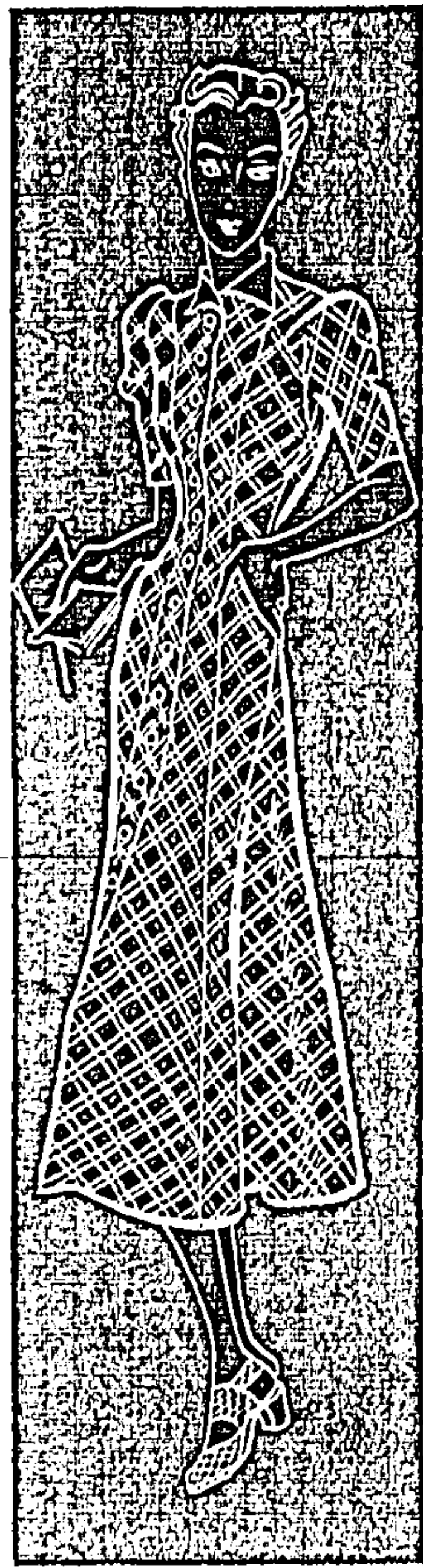
It is understood Herr von Ribbentrop is returning in order to attend the meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee in London on Tuesday.—Reuter.



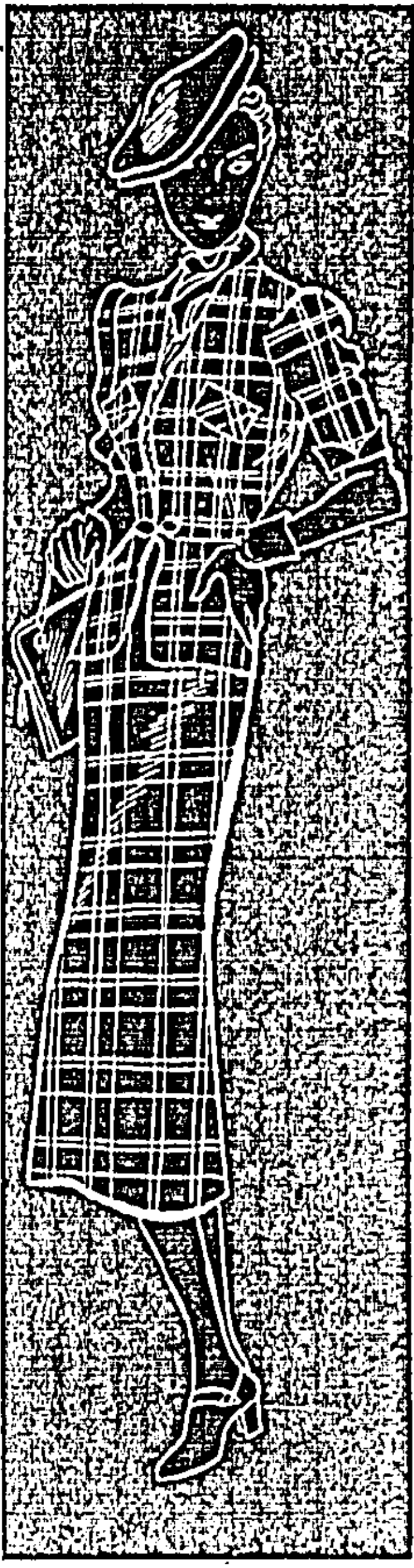
# A woman in the thirties as she appeared to five people in one day...



8 a.m.  
As her maid  
sees her



11.30 a.m.  
As her cook  
saw her



12.30 p.m.  
As her garage  
man saw her



4 p.m.  
As usherette  
saw her



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THE MAID:  
8 a.m. Good morning, madam. It's not so warm to-day. Perhaps madam will have the new bed jacket? It will be warmer, being quilted.

I was looking round the shops my afternoon out. Quilted taffeta is definitely the thing. And that colour especially. Cyclamen pink they call it. Let me help you into it, madam. There.

Your hand mirror? The blue tulle tied up like that on top is quite the most satisfactory way madam has found for doing her hair at night.

I have put the dressing gown skirt over the chair. One of madam's best inspirations to have the taffeta skirt made to swathe on below the bolero. Makes a complete dressing-gown. Madam will have the blue and pink mules?

I have a favour to ask. If I might look at madam's new nightie to copy for my trousseau. Madam is nippy, but I could make it in other materials.

It's so pretty—blue, bound with cyclamen. What style is it called? Square-necked, gathered up high at the waist like that? Empire?

Shall I draw the curtains, madam? It's a fine morning. I think the sun is going to shine, after all.

THE COOK:  
11.30 a.m. Here she comes. Get a move on, Kitty, you've not started the potatoes yet. And there's nothing for you to see this morning, because she's got her overall on.

Oh, all right, house jacket then, you and your fancy names. Fine feathers make fine birds, and you and the missus may look hoity-toity mincing round the kitchen, but you're both of you good for nothing.

Look out of the window and see for yourself. She's talking to Smith by the celery bed.

It's only a green and white check gingham coat with buttons down the front and a belt. It's lined up with plain green gingham. I saw 'em come back from the laundry. And she's got them silly string-topped slippers on she brought back from foreign parts. She'll catch her death of cold.

THE GARAGE MAN:  
12.30 p.m. Did you have a good look, Kathleen? Seemed a bit of all right to me, but I won't be able to explain it to the missus if I don't get it down on a bit of paper.

Now, then, off we go. What was her hat like? Flat, large beret, colour London tan. O.K.

THE USHERETTE:  
4 p.m. Shoes, kid leather, same colour, medium heel. Yes, I've got that down. She always wears decent shoes when she's driving, I'll say that for her.

Now what? Suit checked flannel. Stuff beige, with lines of dark green, tailored, but with short sleeves with little cuffs. Waistcoat dark green, gloves long green thick suede gauntlets. Yes, I've got that. Those were sensible for driving, too.

The missus always wants to know what she had on. I like all that stuff she puts on her face. On her, mind you I'd give the missus something to remember it by if she tried it on.

THE USHERETTE:  
4 p.m. It's her on the third row, four on from the middle, I mean. You can see she's every inch a lady. She always comes to a matinee when we've got a new show. I've noticed her before. Always wears black. Very quiet but well cut.

Now if I had a lot of money, that's the way I'd dress. Look, she's just getting up now. See that frock? It's as plain as maybe, but it looks swell.

New bracelet length sleeve she's got. And I like that neck. I like those little gathers, held together by the gold clip. Gives a bit of fullness in front. She's got her touch of colour well into the scheme with that

yellow and black chiffon veil on the turban, and the yellow embroidered stars on her bodice.

Can you see her shoes? Yes, I might have guessed she'd have those new high-pointed vamps. And what a nice bag, with the latest thing in long handles. Cool. Some people are lucky.

THE HUSBAND:  
8 p.m. Another new dress darling? I say, you're going it rather, aren't you? How much was it? Well, I don't call that dear compared with some of them, though it always beats me where they put it.

I suppose that shiny stuff, sequins, or whatever they call them, round the waist are expensive. But gipsies wear them, don't they?

I think that dark blue is rather your colour, darling. Do you remember one of your honeymoon frocks was the same? Goes with your dark hair somehow.

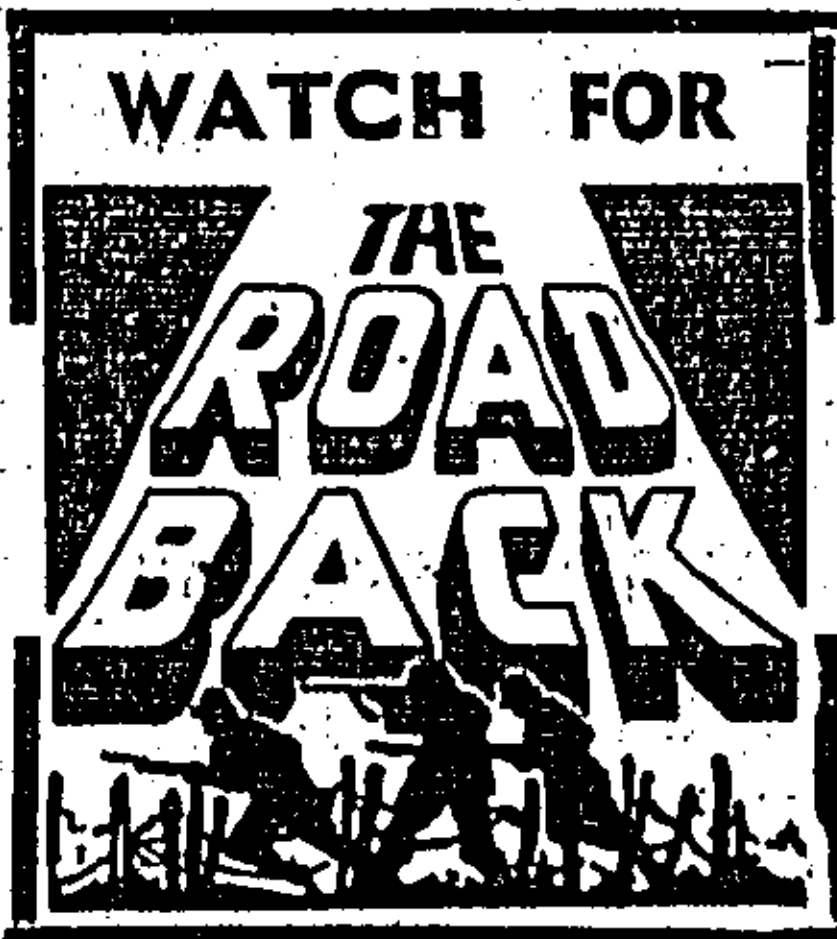
The Philippines are a bit late aren't they? You'll knock old ma Phillips a mile when she sees that. She's always too bare and done up when they come just to dine quietly, don't you think?

I like that frock of yours because it's all one colour, and slinky, and the sleeves are pretty. Wasn't that the bell?

Rose Marie Hodgson.



8 p.m.  
Her husband  
saw her



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- F839—Never in a Million Years. There's a Lull in My Life. EDDIE CARROLL & THE CASANI CLUB ORCH.
- F837—Fate. Way Down Yonder in New Orleans. HARRY ROY'S TIGER RAGAMUFFINS.

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# MYSTERY OF BEAUTY'S FATE IN JEALOUSY KILLING

## Spirit Warning By Telephone Of Impending Death

Twenty-eight-year-old Grace Cameron, Tyneside-born wife of a Turkish Cypriot at the Chino in Vienna, and her four-year-old son, are the victims of a drama suggesting occult influences, says the Vienna correspondent of The People.

Ismet Dzhono, the husband, is the son of a Turkish Colonel of a noble family who, in the Gallipoli campaign, killed Grace Cameron's father—an officer in the Durham Light Infantry.

After the war he visited England to seek the family of the man he had killed in the hope of passing on to them souvenirs of the dead man. His son, then about fourteen, accompanied him.

He was successful in his quest, and the two families kept up correspondence afterwards.

### INORDINATE JEALOUSY

Some years later, the son of the Turkish Colonel married the daughter of the British officer, and they were happy for some time, despite the inordinate jealousy of the husband. Recently a fortune-teller consulted by the wife warned her that death awaited her if she did not break with her husband. There was a break, but the husband prevailed on the wife to return to him on the understanding that there would be no more accusations of infidelity.

On the night before the tragedy the woman was called on the phone by someone who claimed to be speaking for the fortune-teller. She was told that unless she left the house at once she and her son would be murdered.

Attempts have been made to trace the source of this message, but, so far as the telephone authorities can say, no call of any kind was put through to the number in question that night.

### FIT OF JEALOUSY

Next day the husband returned to the house in one of his fits of insane jealousy. There was a scene and he produced a revolver, killing her and their son and then shooting himself. It now transpires that the fortune-teller had told the victim that she would receive a warning through the telephone from the spirit world when danger threatened her.

## Marcel Made £40,000 Out Of His "Waves"

Paris. A *BUST* of Marcel, who created the "Marcel wave," is to be unveiled at the home for retired hairdressers, which he endowed with part of his fortune, at Pamain, in the Oise Valley.

Marcel used to charge fivepence for crimping hair. Then he developed his scissor-like curling iron and saved £40,000 in ten years. He retired in 1927.

## £50,000 NOTES VANISH: NO CLUE

LONDON'S perfect crime—the theft of the £50,000 Avonmore collection of banknotes, unsaleable in the open market—was discovered recently.

The collection of 70,000 notes, in 110 leather-bound books, vanished from the home—one of a row of three-storyed villas in Avonmore-road, W., near Olympia—of Mr. Frederick Ernest Catling.

There was nothing to show how the thieves entered the house. There were no fingerprints, no marks on any window. No one heard a sound. The 6 ft. high, 4 ft. broad, steel, asbestos-lined safe had been neatly forced open. It had an ordinary patent lock.

Auburn-haired Fred Catling, young cinema proprietor son of Mr. F. E. Catling, told the story of the theft while Scotland-yard detectives minutely examined the house.

### OWNER AWAY

"My father, since in illness, has lived at Worthing. I live at Chiswick. This house is often unoccupied. It is being renovated. Three workmen have keys besides myself. I left the house last night at 8.15, the workmen quarter of an hour later. The collection was in a ground floor back room.

"Mr. McPherson, my foreman, came to my house at 12.15 to-day. The windows were fastened, the door was locked. It is not possible to get in by the back way.

"He telephoned me to say the safe was forced open, the collection gone. I telephoned to my father. He was broken-hearted.

"It took six men to move the safe. One man alone could hardly have loaded the 110 volumes into a car without assistance.

"Detectives have a complete catalogue and description of the notes. They are being circulated to every dealer.

"My father was offered £35,000 for it by a collector, but he values it at £50,000.

Mr. Catling said: "This is a loss, not only to me, but to the nation. It is the only collection of its type in the world. Not even the Bank of England has so complete a collection of banknotes."

The collection's face value is ten thousand million pounds. It contains the first banknote—printed on mulberry leaves by Kublai Khan during the Yuan Dynasty 700 years ago.



Amelito Battisti, Uruguayan gambler, lost a fortune at Biarritz, France, in 1920, recouped it in Cuba and South America, and went back to Biarritz to get revenge. This time he lost more than \$370,000.

## Test Pilot Crashes To Death

The Chief test pilot of the De Havilland Aircraft Company, Mr. R. J. (Bob) Waigh, was killed recently when the tiny student-built T.K. 4 monoplane crashed near Hatfield Aerodrome almost on the eve of an attempt to establish two new world speed records.

Waigh planned to make his record attempt on the following Monday. He took the machine up to fly over the course from Hatfield via Duxford and Hemlow back to Hatfield.

He had taken-off only four minutes before and had made two circuits of the aerodrome. The machine was making a steeply banked turn when it crashed to the ground beyond the boundary of the aerodrome.

The T.K. 4 is the fourth of a series of machines built by the students of the De Havilland Technical School for the King's Cup.

It was the smallest and one of the fastest aeroplanes ever built for the race. Although it did not get a place in the King's Cup air race last month, the T.K. 4, piloted by Mr. Waigh, averaged 230 m.p.h. over the course.

Only 27 Robert John Waigh joined the De Havilland Company as a ground engineer in 1928. He began flying in 1932 and succeeded Captain H. S. Broad as the company's chief test pilot.

## YACHT AT MERCY OF HURRICANE

### Log Of Endeavour I Reveals Grim Tale

London, Oct. 2.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* to-day publishes extracts from a log of the voyage of the yacht Endeavour I. from America, which ended at Gosport yesterday.

Mr. Ted Heard, son of Capt. Heard, her master, kept it in a loose-leaf notebook, describing in terse sea language the breaking of the towing hawser in a hurricane, after which the world was without news of the yacht for 13 days.

Following is the log:

Sept. 12.—Endeavour I, having connected up her towing hawser with Viva, the motor yacht, weighed anchor at 2 p.m. and left Newport, Rhode Island, for home.

Sept. 13.—Hard rain all night. Sky looking bad. Wind moderate. 2.4 miles out from Brenton Reef L.V. 1.45 p.m. sea making. We called up Viva to reduce speed to nine knots as ship was beginning to pitch badly. 6 p.m. Wind freshening from S.E. and big sea running.

### SEA ANCHOR READY

Called up Viva to reduce speed to five knots. Got sea anchor ready in case of emergency. Called up Viva and told her if the storm became so bad that we had to slip we would ride to sea anchor. At 10.30 p.m. wind reached hurricane force. Ship all awash. Impossible to get forward to cut drift tow rope. Hard driving rain with vivid flashes of lightning and thunder. Had all sails stowed except the mizzen.

11.30 p.m. ship began to make stern way. Either tow rope had parted or Viva had cut us adrift. Ship out of control. Let go the sea anchor. At midnight we lost the tow rope. All hands went below and ship was battered down. We kept mizzen set to keep ship afloat. So we left her to ride it out.

Sept. 14.—3 a.m. wind had abated and veered S.W. When dawn came at 5.30 a.m. found ship had rode out gale very well and no damage was done. 9 a.m. called up Viva on radio, but got no reply.

7.30 a.m. started to get tow rope aboard. About 70 fathoms (420 ft.) was hanging over the bows. After a hard struggle we succeeded and found that Viva had cut away.

[Note.—It was afterwards found that the 91a. rope hawser had not been cut, but had parted, leaving the 20 fathoms hanging astern of the Viva. It was a new hemp hawser, and had not a wire core.]

### SEAPLANE SIGHTED

10 a.m.—Clear sky and local S.W. wind. Still trying to get in touch with Viva. Decide to wait and let her locate us. Later we thought it best to take advantage of fair wind, therefore set trysail and staysail, and at noon put ship on her course for home—E.S.E.

Sept. 15.—Wind dropping. Ship rolling rather heavily. Trysail hanks (attaching sail to mast) began to break away. Lowered trysail for repairs. At noon a seaplane passed us flying very low West.

Sept. 16.—Wind light. Set light stay sail. Weather fine. Masthead man sent aloft to overhaul rigging and cross-tree guys.

Sept. 17.—Wind inclined to work round to East. Ship just rolling along. 780 miles from Brenton Reef L.V. and a big swell rolling all wind off the sails. Progress slow, with head-winds and light rain showers.

Sept. 18.—Light winds in morning. Patches of fog. One water tank empty. At midnight a calm. Ship lost steerage way and rolling heavily.

### FIRST SHIP SIGHTED

Sept. 19.—6 a.m. very foggy. Fog lifting and we sighted a three-masted schooner—the first ship we have been seen so far. The wind backing N. W. at 11 a.m. called all hands on deck to set the squaresail. New running into a big southerly swell.

1.30 p.m. Stowed trysail as fore-rope was chafing badly. Had to unbend trysail and seize on the hank. The job done 3.30 p.m. bent trysail and stowed on boom. Ship rolling heavily and not making much headway.

Sept. 20.—Little wind all backing West. Ship just got steerage way. Later, little breeze making S.W. Ship making better headway. Altered course S.E. by E. and tried to pick up steamer track, hoping to get reported. We are now 1,134 miles from Newport, 1,039 to Scitilles, 11 p.m. lost fog fan and fixed new one. Midnight, good going.

Sept. 21.—Weather showery. Average speed 10½ knots. Moderate gale, ship lurching heavily, with beam sea. 2 p.m. weather conditions ideal. Set big staysail.

8.15 p.m. received news bulletin from England for first time. Surprised to hear that American coastguards had been searching for us and had given up, thinking we had foundered. Tapped out message that we were all well, hoping that it would be picked up.

Sept. 22.—Heavy rain. Wind light. Watch looking out for passing steamers.

Sept. 23.—Heavy rain. Wind veering N.W. Gybed over, ship making better course for home. Distance from Newport 1,820 miles, to Bishop Rock, Scitilles, 974.

### CALLED ALL HANDS

Sept. 24.—Wind veered N. W. Nice breeze. Weather very fine. 700 miles from Bishop Rock.

Sept. 25.—Noon. Bishop Rock bearing N. 83½ E. 033 miles. Altered course E. by S. Ship broaching to, so lowered mizzen to ease steering. Lowered big staysail and set small one. 3.30 p.m. called all hands to lower and reef the trysail. At 6 p.m. took in jib. Moderate gale. Midnight, wind having moderated, set squaresail and lowered staysail and trysail.

Sept. 26.—Wind veered W.N.W. Gybed. 10 a.m. wind X.N.W. and light, set jib. Better breeze. Bishop Rock bears N. 85 E. 475 miles. Midnight calm, big swell, ship rolling heavily.

Sept. 27.—2 a.m. calm, ship rolling heavily. Daybreak, East wind making. Lowered squaresail, set trysail and big staysail. At 10.20 a.m. British tanker *Cheyenne* overtaken us. Hoisted signals to her to report as at Lloyd's by wireless. Spoke to her by megaphone to report us all well, and *Cheyenne* proceeded on her course.

Sept. 28.—Light and variable winds. Bishop Rock 69 E. 252 miles. Head winds, ship lapping to windward.

Sept. 29.—Light S.E. winds. Passed several French fishing smacks. Found log rotator was missing. 1 p.m. Belgian tanker *Esso* diverted her course to cross us, asked for our signal number. We hoisted G.W.S.F. and signalled "report us by wireless." She wished us "bon voyage" and proceeded on her course.

Sept. 30.—12.15 a.m. sighted Bishop Rock. 1.30 a.m. Bishop Rock abeam. 6.45 a.m. sighted Lizard. 9.15 a.m. Lizard abeam. Course East. 10 a.m. several aeroplanes located us. 5.30 p.m. Start Point.

Capt. Heard, describing the hurricane to Major Heston-Smith, Yachting Correspondent of The *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*, with whom he has sailed for many years, said: "There was a tremendous sea and the strongest wind I have ever encountered. The worst of the hurricane was over in three hours. In the middle of it the little mizzen was most useful in keeping us riding to it."

"It stopped there?" asked Major Heston-Smith. "I wonder it did, for it is not too slanting in appearance and is in a narrow part of the ship."

"It not only held, it did splendid work, being the only sail we had on her," replied Capt. Heard. "She rode it out well, and I never had any fear for her."

"One thing important to yachtsmen in the hard conditions of an ocean voyage: the rubber mastband at the deck which racing yachts use, is not nearly so good as old-fashioned wooden mast wedges."

After the low-rope parted, added Capt. Heard, there was such a deluge of water on deck that from midnight to noon the following day they were unable to go on deck to haul the hawser aboard.

A table of Endeavour I's daily runs shows that she made 237 miles on Sept. 21 and 227 on the following day.

## Book Only Author Can Read

Manila. A BOOK has just been completed which only the author can read.

It is by Dr. Paul Vergosa, and is written in the Illigayon Script, ancient writing of Iloilo province, Philippine Islands.

Dr. Vergosa is probably the only man alive who understands this script. He has been studying it for years.

The characters of the script resemble those of the Chinese. They are written, starting from the bottom left-hand corner, upwards in horizontal columns.

The name of the new book is "Quezon and Camena—their Parallel Biographies."

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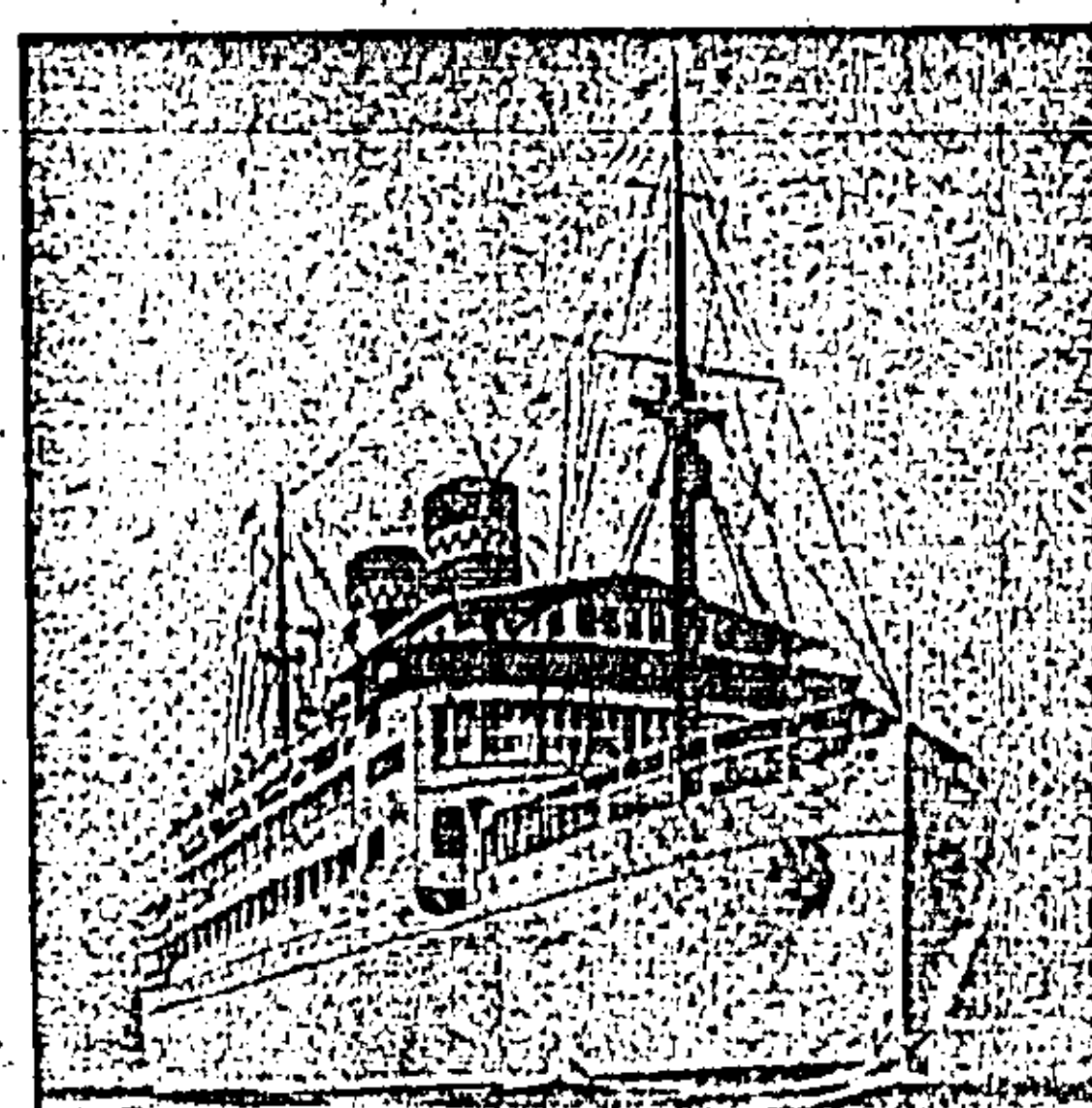
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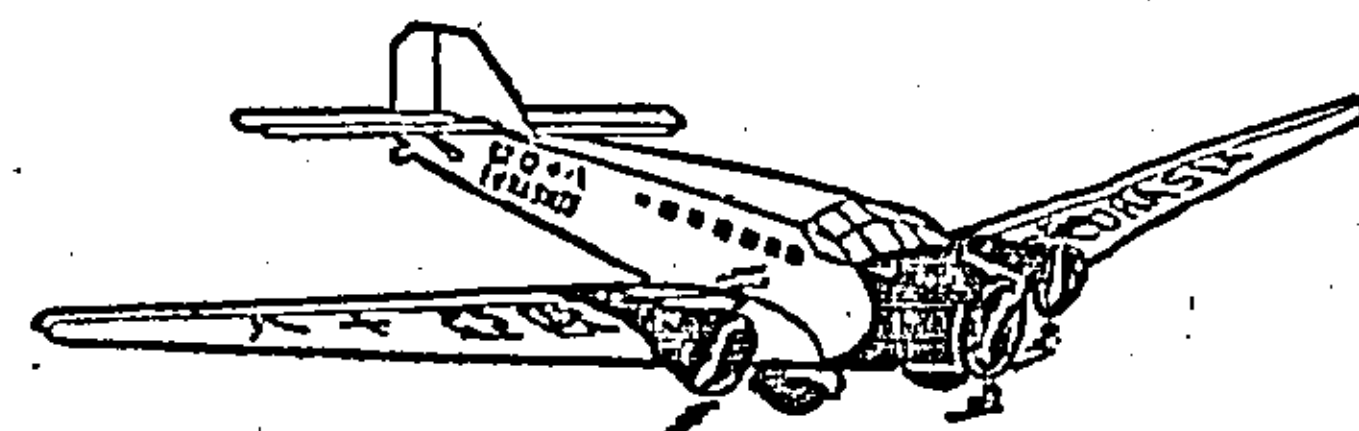
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HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL;

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## "I LOST MY FAT QUICK .. when I found this safe, easy way"

"I began to get fat soon after I was married. Many women do. After two or three years, I began saying 'I must reduce!'—but I didn't. For several years longer I tried to get rid of my fat through diets and exercises. They didn't work, because I couldn't stick to them. Probably you know how it is. 'If you are fat and have tried to reduce by starving and muscular efforts, you'll realize how glad I was to be told about the BonKora reducing treatment. I got a bottle and took it according to directions. Results were apparent the first week, and in only ten weeks I was down to normal after losing 36 pounds."

Hundreds of women who reduced with BonKora had the same experience. You can have a similar experience—and get

rid of your fat—just as easily and quickly as they have. The BonKora treatment requires you to cut down on very fattening foods, but allows you to eat satisfying meals, of foods you like, while it is taking off your fat the quickest way. Don't hesitate because other reducing methods have failed. Users have said that BonKora took off 20, 30, 50 pounds after they had tried other ways in vain. BonKora is safe too. Contains no thyroid extract or dangerous drugs.

Get a bottle of BonKora at your chemist and after a few days you will feel better, sleep better and enjoy life more fully. BonKora is not only a wonderful fat-reducer but also tones up your system and builds up health and strength.





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## MOTOR CARS, ETC.

MORRIS CAR Two-seater, dicky seat. Not a recent model but strong, reliable and bargain at \$300. For appointment and trial please write Box No. 410, "Hongkong Telegraph."



The old Moulin Rouge, once bright spot on the Butte Montmartre which played a dominating role in the amusement life of Paris is about to fade out of the picture of night life in the Seine city. After the depression it was turned out into a commercial firm.

Runaway  
Stolen  
Car Hits  
Babies

Ten-year-old Grace Wrench was wheeling two babies in a perambulator in Bethnal Green, London, recently, when she heard a crash. Grace whipped round. Two cars had been in collision. One was chugging drunkenly on to the pavement straight at her.

The little girl did not scream, but she tried to push the pram to safety. She failed. The bonnet of the car caught the front wheels of the pram, buckled them, and pinned Grace and the babies to the wall. Hold there helpless, scared, she saw three men jump from the car. They made no attempt to help her, but ran away.

**DADY WAS ASLEEP**  
Grace and the babies were not hurt. Two women in the other car were cut and shaken. Grace said to a Daily Express reporter: "The two babies were Joan Fountain, aged three, and Vera Fountain, aged two. Joan was asleep when the car hit us, and she did not wake until the ambulance came. 'It has frightened me—I've never had an accident with the babies before because I am always careful. I hope it hasn't upset them. We all went to hospital just to make sure that we were all right.' The car had been reported stolen in the City."

Grandson Of  
Gounod Dead

Paris, Oct. 23.  
The death has occurred of M. Pierre Gounod, aged 59, the industrial leader and grandson of the composer Charles Gounod—United Press.

**OLD MANIA RESIDENT**  
Mr. Fred C. Uhler, an elderly well-known in Army circles in Manila, died of heart trouble last week at Stenberg Hospital. He was 59 years old. He is survived by his wife, a son and daughter, all of whom reside at 151 Segula, Santa Ana.

Mr. Uhler enlisted in the U.S. Army on March 3, 1909. He went to the Philippines and fought during the Spanish-American War as well as during the Philippine Insurrection. He retired from the Army as first sergeant of cavalry on December 22, 1917. Uhler then became a civilian employee for the War Department in the Philippines from May 10, 1919 until his death.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CARGO for SHANGHAI

Arrangements have been made to berth our steamers alongside the Kin Lee Yuen Wharf, French Bund, Shanghai, and cargo will be accepted for discharge into Godowns at this Wharf.

For freight and further particulars please apply to—  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**  
General Managers, Indo-China S.N. Co., Ltd.

BRITISH ATTACK  
ON AIR RECORD

Plane With Range  
Of 8,000 Miles  
AUSTRALIA ROUTE  
FOR TEST

It is probable that before the end of the autumn Great Britain will make an attempt on the long-distance flight record at present held by Russia, writes the air correspondent of the London Sunday Times.

The Air Ministry has been criticized during the past year for not upholding British prestige by using all the available resources for win races and to break existing records. The height record was won by Flight Lieut. H. J. Adam in June with a margin of 2,075 ft. over the Italian, Lieut.-Colonel Pezzi. Yet, although the Air Force has had machines capable of breaking all long-distance records, no attempt was made.

**OBJECTION OUT OF DATE**  
One reason was that the amount of work required in altering the machine for this special duty would entail the removal of skilled technicians from more urgent production.

This objection no longer holds good, for the Vickers Wellesley bomber, the machine concerned, is being delivered to the R.A.F. in increasing numbers. The use of one of them now would not affect production.

The Wellesley is constructed on the geodetic principle which, by making the aircraft much lighter, allows considerably heavier loads to be carried. When the prototype machine was made experiments showed that, if service loading were reduced, the range of the machine would be 8,000 miles.

**SPEEDIER MACHINE**  
The average speed of the Russian machine, an Ant 25 monoplane, was approximately 100 m.p.h. as against Wellesley's cruising speed of 180 m.p.h. The maximum speed is 202 m.p.h. at 8,000 ft. The Wellesley was designed as a long range bomber, its range in still air being 1,150 miles with full military load. The machine to make the attempt will be powered by a single Bristol Pegasus XX engine of more than 1,000 h.p.

The route over which the attempt is to be made has not yet been decided but it will probably be over the recognized air route towards Australia. This affords the longest direct line established across the world, being more than 10,000 miles.

One Drink  
For One  
Sandwich

—Bench Decision

It is an offence to serve more than one drink with a sandwich during the "drink-with-a-meal" extension granted to certain licensed houses, Brighton, according to the long-established Argyle Mansions Hotel, Middle Street, Brighton, was fined £7 10s. for selling drink out of hours.

Her daughter, Miss Catherine Pitt, and a waiter, Jan Morris Thompson, were each fined £2 for aiding and abetting. Defending counsel said there would be an appeal. He described the case as the first of its kind. Police Constable Skelly said that he ordered a drink and a sandwich at the hotel. A short time after he had finished the sandwich he asked for—and was served with—another drink.

A CRADLE OF THE  
R.A.F.EGYPTIAN VISITORS  
AT HALTON

## APPRENTICES' EDUCATION

From an Aeronautical Correspondent

The new interest of Egypt in her own defence plans and in those measures taken under the recent treaty by Great Britain for the defence of British interests in the Eastern Mediterranean lent special significance to the visits paid yesterday by the party of Egyptian editors, now in England, to two stations of the Royal Air Force. One was a typical fighter station, at which some of the latest bombers had been assembled for the benefit of the visitors; the other was the establishment at which the fitter apprentices are trained for skilled service in the squadrons.

It may be accepted as natural that the school of apprentices should claim the first interest of these representatives of a nation which has still to construct a system for the rearing of generation after generation of skilled mechanic. At Halton they found 4,000 boys learning the crafts which will fit them to deal with the complicated structures of modern aeroplanes and with all the items of mechanical equipment that go with them. The practical training in the workshops was exactly what they had imagined to be the prelude to practical work in the squadrons. What they had not apparently expected to find was a comprehensive system for laying foundations of intelligence and understanding on which to build skill in the handling of tools.

**MORE THAN MECHANICS**  
There was proof enough in the schoolrooms and laboratories of how much more than a mechanic the craftsman out of Halton should be. Electricity, the testing of metals, the principles of flight, the theory of petrol engines, and the making of scale drawings of engine and aeroplane parts are all included in the continuing education of young men who have mostly reached the standard of the school certificate before they win their way into Halton. Nor are matters of more general interest neglected. The boys are encouraged to study and to think for themselves, and some of the essays they produce on subjects wholly unconnected with flying and aeroplanes were on view during yesterday's visit.

The thoroughness at this end of the air defence preparations and the determination to have aircraftmen capable of taking an intelligent interest in their work were well balanced by the proof of what the R.A.F. should be. This modest display was given at Halton, where no bombers are stationed, but as the autumn mists began to lift a Bristol Blenheim was flown in from an aerodrome, a Fairey Battle from another, and an Armstrong Whitworth Whitley from a third. And by way of showing one of the latest fighters a Gloster Gladiator was brought into the party.

**IMPRESSIVE AIRCRAFT**  
These machines, of speeds between 210 and 280 miles an hour, were impressive. Most of the visitors were making their first acquaintance with these swift craft—and were the more interested in them because the Egyptian Air Force relies on Great Britain for its aircraft. Here were aeroplanes maintained and, in some cases, flown by ex-apprentices. The visitors looked wisely at the cradle of the Service's technical skill for the secret of the Service's high mechanical achievements must come evidently to the conclusion that, subject to good workshop training, the secret lay in evoking the interest of the boy by persuading him early of the interest to be found in the general scheme of things and in all that concerns his own part in it.

At Halton the guests were received by Group Captain H. J. Hamner and at Northolt by Wing Commander S. F. Vincent, who was assisted as guide by Wing Commander F. J. Vincent, the pilot of the Blenheim which came from Wyton, near Huntingdon.

The visiting party consisted of Senator Kiriaki Bey Tabat, editor-in-chief of Al Mokattam; Senator Anton Bey Gemayel, editor-in-chief of Al Ahrar; Senator Dr. Hussain Haddad, editor-in-chief of As Siyasa; Mr. Abdel Latif Sedek, editor of Al Zaidan; co-proprietor of Al Millat Press; Karim Effendi Tabat, co-proprietor of Al Millat; and Iskander Effendi Makarius, founder of the illustrated weekly Latifa at Musawa.

**WORLD LINK OF  
AIR MAILS**  
250,000 LETTERS CARRIED  
WEEKLY  
HEAD OF SERVICE ON  
8 YEARS' PROGRESS

THE growth of the air mail service is the special pride of Mr. Henry A. Crawford, chief superintendent of the foreign division of the G.P.O., London, who has retired after 40 years in the Post Office.

When Mr. Crawford was promoted eight years ago from the parcel office, Mount Pleasant, he was capable of carrying only a few hundred letters.

"Now," he declared, "over 250,000 letters are sent by air mail weekly, including the Empire services to Australia, India and Africa. When the North Atlantic flying services I anticipate a great addition to the air mail facilities."

**LETTERS SENT BY SUBMARINE**  
There are times when we have to enlist the assistance of all kinds of ships for mail-carrying."

Mr. Crawford went on: "I remember on one occasion we had a big batch of letters for Tristan da Cunha, where ships call only a few times a year."

"We managed to get them on board a Dutch submarine, which was passing that way. The inhabitants of the island must have felt greatly impressed in having their letters delivered in that way."

Mr. Crawford has one grievance against the letter-writing public. "Many do not realise," he said, "that letters to Africa are sent now by air three times a week. Before, when they went by mailboat, they had to be posted on Fridays. People can't get out of that habit, and as a result our air mail is inundated on that day."

PLANE ATTACKS  
ULSTER RIFLESJapanese Fire On  
British PostRIFLEMAN KILLED;  
WITNESSES' STORY

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (7.24 p.m.).  
Rfn. W. McGowan, of the Ulster Rifles, died after admission to hospital to-day from bullet wounds received when he was machine-gunned in Keswick Road, on the western outskirts, by a Japanese plane.

The road, which forms part of the defence perimeter manned by the Ulsters, runs alongside the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Mr. J. T. Johns, Reuter's correspondent, was an eye-witness of the machine-gunning, which occurred inside the British defence sector.

"I was walking with my wife and dog in Keswick Road," he said, "when I saw a plane power-dive towards the British soldiers. We ran into a rice field and lay flat in a ditch and the soldiers hurried to the redoubts."

"About 20 British and American soldiers, who were riding, dismounted or were thrown off their horses at the sound of the machine-gunning. The plane blazed away and zoomed up, then circled and power-dived five times, blowing away with its machine gun. It swooped so low we were able to see the pilot's face."

## Redoubt Was Objective

British military authorities state that the sanding redoubt near which McGowan was killed was definitely the objective of the Japanese plane, which opened fire from a very low altitude.

The N.C.O. in charge of the post, which was splintered with machine-gun bullets from the plane, ordered fire to be opened with a Lewis gun, but this was ineffective.

McGowan, who was shot in the head and chest, died on the way to hospital. He was 22 years of age and due to go home shortly.

Besides McGowan, four Chinese farmers in the vicinity were killed and six wounded.

Mr. Nicholson, United States Treasury agent, who was in Keswick Road at the time said: "The Japanese plane strafed everything along the road."

Keswick Road is an Extra-Settlement road.

British quarters contend that the railway track alongside should have been quite clear an indication to the Chinese that they were machine-gunning the British defence sector.

## Protest Expected

British authorities are expected to protest in the strongest terms over the incident.

A Japanese officer went to the British headquarters and expressed regrets at the incident, but so far there has been no official formal apology.

Admiral Sugiyama, Chief of Staff of the Third Fleet, on behalf of Admiral Hasegawa, called on Admiral Little, British Commander-in-Chief, and expressed deep regret for the incident, which he said was caused by the Japanese aircraft mistaking the British for a Chinese post.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Okamoto, also called on the British Consul-General, Mr. Herbert Phillips.

British headquarters assert that the Japanese plane made one or more deliberate attacks on a group of houses, including two women, who took refuge in the post in Keswick Road, where McGowan was on duty.

Eye-witnesses agree that the plane flew as low as 100 feet and that the beagled almen could be clearly seen.

Just previous to the incident, Admiral Yarnell, American Commander-in-Chief, made representations to Admiral Hasegawa, Japanese Commander-in-Chief, against numerous instances in which Japanese shells, anti-aircraft shrapnel and bombs from Japanese planes had fallen into the sector of the Settlement guarded by the United States Marines, with resultant loss of life and injury to non-combatants.

He pointed out that Japanese planes loaded with bombs had sometimes flown over that part of the Settlement and urged that steps be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents.—Reuter.

of ships for mail-carrying."

Mr. Crawford went on: "I remember on one occasion we had a big batch of letters for Tristan da Cunha, where ships call only a few times a year."

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Large Fleet  
Cruising Off  
South Coast

Canton River May  
Be Opened Few  
Days A Week

Canton, Oct. 25.

About twenty Japanese warships are cruising around Swatow, Amoy and Swabue (Sammel), and about ten have been seen off Waiyang, Chungshan, Tolshan, Chek Kai and Pao An.

A spokesman of the Garrison Command here stated to-day that the re-opening of the Pearl River is still under consideration and that a decision will be made shortly. The official limited that the opening may be limited to certain days in the week.

The river steamer Sai On, of the Tung On Steamship Company, is expected to arrive here this afternoon from Hongkong, but how she will manage to go through the boom with her eight foot draught is not known.

Japanese warships skirting the Pearl River delta and near Castle Peak are expected to move towards Swatow during the manoeuvres of the British navy, which start to-day.

VETERAN OF CHINA  
WAR DIES

(Continued from Page 1.)

He was placed on the retired list in 1924.

Noted Figure In  
Ship-Building

London, Oct. 24.

The death has occurred of Sir Joseph William Isherwood, Bart., at the age of 67.—Reuter.

Sir Joseph, prominently identified with ship-building, was Shipwright Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping from 1866 to 1907. He invented the Isherwood system of longitudinal construction for ships.

He was a member of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, and of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, New York.

The heir is Sir William Isherwood, who married Irene Jeanne Pitt-Rivers in 1932. They have two daughters.

CHIEFTAIN  
MURDERED

Rangoon, Oct. 24.

The Sawba, or Chieftain, of the southern Shan State of Kengtung, was shot dead by an unknown assailant outside of his palace to-day.

The motive for the murder has not yet been ascertained, but all is quiet now.

The Mahadevi of Kengtung wife of the deceased, is returning to Burma from Singapore on Tuesday. It is thought that she is not yet aware of the tragedy.—Reuter.

## CHOLERA IN HAIKONG

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Haikong on account of cholera.

## POST OFFICE.

## CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The Christmas Parcel Mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office at 5 p.m. on Friday, November 12, per s.s. "Comorin." The Public are kindly requested to post early.

The mail is due to arrive at London on December 17.

## POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Public are reminded that the postage on Printed Papers, Commercial Papers, Samples and Small Packets must be fully prepaid. Insufficiently prepaid Printed Papers etc. are not forwarded.

## VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters, Postcards and Samples for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so supercribed.

## INWARD MAILS

Shanghai	Sochow	October 25.
Shanghai and Swatow	Szechuen	October 25.
Manilla	Troilus	October 25.
Straits, Manila and London	Agamemnon	October 26.
London date, 10th September	Anshun	October 26.

Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 16th October	Imperial Airways Plane	October 26.
Calcutta and Straits	Shirala	October 26.
Japan	Tokio Maru	October 26.
Manilla	Emp. of Canada	October 27.
Japan	Nagara Maru	October 27.
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 20th October	Pan American Airways Plane	October 27.

Amoy	Yochow	October 27.
Singapore	Houtman	October 27.
Japan	Nellore	October 28.
Straits and Europe via Suez (Letters and Papers) London, 30th September and London date, 23rd September	Ranchi	October 28.
Java	Tinegara	October 28.
Saligon	Carthage	October 29.
U.S.A., Canada and Japan (Seattle, 9th October)	Pres. Doumer	October 29.

Manilla	Neptuna	October 29.
Straits	Cremor	October 30.
Japan and Shanghai	Felix Roussel	November 2.
Japan	Menestheus	November 2.
Straits	Nelson	November 2.
Amoy	Sirdhana	November 2.
Japan	Africa Maru	November 3.
Australia and Manilla	Tanda	November 3.
Canada, U.S.A. and Japan (Vancouver B.C., 10th October)	Emp. of Russia	November 4.

## OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 5 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per Monday	Date and Time.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haikong	Mon., Oct. 25, 2.00 p.m.
Amoy and Foochow via Amoy	Anking	Mon., Oct. 25, 4.30 p.m.
Manilla	Pres. Monroe	Mon., Oct. 25, 4.30 p.m.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Mon., Oct. 25, 4.30 p.m.
Japan	Sulsang	Mon., Oct. 25, 5 p.m.

For	Per Tuesday	Date and Time.
Swatow and Shanghai	Kingyuan	Tues., Oct. 26, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for North China, Shan and Nanking (via Hankow) by the "Eurasia Airways Service" (To further points by surface transport as Services permit)	Reg.	Oct. 26, 9.30 a.m.
Swatow	Kwansang	Tues., Oct. 26, 12.30 p.m.
Samsat and Wuchow	Chung On	Tues., Oct. 26, 5.00 p.m.

For	Per Wednesday	Date and Time.
Swatow and Foochow	Holloway	Wed., Oct. 27, 10.30 a.m.
"Swatow and Bangkok"	Kaigan	Wed., Oct. 27, 12.30 p.m.
Amoy and Shanghai	Island	Wed., Oct. 27, 3.30 p.m.
Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., G. and S.	Pres. Hoover	Wed., Oct. 27, 4.30 p.m.
America, Canada and Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 12th November—and "Europe via Siberia"	Reg.	Oct. 27, 4.15 p.m.
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan American Airways Direct Service" (Due San Francisco, 2nd Nov.)	Kowloon P.O.	Reg., Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
Reg.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.	Reg., Oct. 27, 5 p.m.
Ord.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.	Ord., Oct. 28, 6 a.m.

For	Per Thursday	Date and Time.
Formosa	Hongkong Maru	Thurs., Oct. 28, 10.30 a.m.

For	Per Friday	Date and Time.
Swatow	Shantung	Fri., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—due London 7th November	Imperial Airways Plane	Fri., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Reg.	Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.	Reg., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Ord.	Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.	Ord., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for Australia by "Imperial Airways Service"—due Darwin 2nd November	Imperial Airways Plane	Fri., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Reg.	Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.	Reg., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Ord.	Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.	Ord., Oct. 28, 8.30 a.m.
Japan and Europe via Siberia	Ranchi	Fri., Oct. 28, 10.30 a.m.
Shanghai and Japan	Pres. Doumer	Fri., Oct. 28, 1.30 p.m.
Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Emp. of Canada	Emp. of Canada	Fri., Oct. 28, 1.30 p.m.
Central and South America and Europe via Vancouver B.C., (Parcels for Canada only) (Due Vancouver B.C., 17th Nov.)	Parcels	Oct. 29, 2 p.m.
Reg.	Oct. 29, 3.15 p.m.	Reg., Oct. 29, 3.15 p.m.
Ord.	Oct. 29, 3.15 p.m.	Ord., Oct. 29, 3.15 p.m.

For	Per Saturday	Date and Time.
Manilla, Rabaul, Australia and New Zealand, 10th November	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	Sat., Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.
Reg.	Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.	Reg., Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.
Ord.	Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.	Ord., Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, E. and South Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 26th November	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	Sat., Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.
Reg.	Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.	Reg., Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.
Ord.	Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.	Ord., Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "K.L.M. Service"—due Carthage 7th November	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	Sat., Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.
Reg.	Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.	Reg., Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.
Ord.	Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.	Ord., Oct. 30, 8.30 a.m.

For	Per Sunday	Date and Time.
Manilla, Macassar and Sourabaya	Tinegara	Tues., Nov. 2, 8.30 a.m.
Air Mail for "France Orient 800 Felix Roussel" (Due Marseilles, 14th November)	Reg.	Nov. 2, 8.30 a.m.
Reg.	Nov. 2, 8.30 a.m.	Reg., Nov. 2, 8.30 a.m.
Ord.	Nov. 2, 8.30 a.m.	Ord., Nov. 2, 8.30 a.m.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles (Due Marseilles, 29th November)	Reg.	Nov. 2, 8.30 a.m.



BRITISH  
PATIENCE  
STRAINED

Italian Resistance  
To Be Broken  
Spanish Problem  
Eludes Formula

London, Oct. 23.

Italy's announcement that there will be no further concessions has apparently wrecked the plan to give the civil war back to the Spaniards. The Russians are simultaneously pitted against Nazis, Fascists, Great Britain and France, and have refused to budge from their opposition to a token withdrawal of volunteers in equal numbers.

The deadlock is so unyielding that the Committee adjourned until Tuesday instead of Monday.

Informed circles admit that the negotiations are on the brink of collapse.

The Committee meeting on Tuesday will probably agree to report that it has failed to find a means for the withdrawal of volunteers.

Italy has tightened the deadlock, announcing that she refuses to be bound by any census of volunteers taken by the Non-Intervention Commission in Spain.

Before Tuesday, France will bring pressure on Russia to alter her stand. Britain is apparently losing patience and will attempt to break the Italian resistance.—United Press.

## REFUGEES FROM GIJON

Hundred Thousand Italians  
Fighting in Asturias

Paris, Oct. 23.

Fourteen members of the Asturian Government arrived at Dourne Nez, Finisterre, from Gijon aboard a sailing boat.

President Belarmino Tomas declared that there are 110,000 Italians fighting in Asturias, with their own headquarters staff, auxiliary services and aircraft.

The refugees hope to leave shortly for Valencia or Madrid.—Reuter.

## ITALIAN FIGURES

Only 40,000 Volunteers Now  
Fighting in Spain

Rome, Oct. 23.

The Italian Ambassadors to London and Paris have been instructed

## PEN PROFITS

(Continued from Page 6.)

have the effect of increasing the public demand for such books.

An outstanding literary success from the financial point of view is more difficult to gain than ever before, but there are probably twenty times more people making a living by the pen nowadays than there were in the time of Sir Walter Scott.

Public taste in literature has undergone a great change as compared even with pre-war days, and books that would have been best sellers in the nineties, when Sir James Barrie was writing novels would now hardly sell a thousand copies.

Wealthy authors like Barrie, Kipling, and Hall Caine made their money in a less sophisticated age than the present, and the dislodged post-war world has not yet produced an author who has made one half the money that Scott did in the days of the Regency and of George IV over a century ago.

Bernard Bland

to communicate officially to the British and French Governments that Italian volunteers in Spain total about 40,000.

An official agency communique announcing the fact adds, "Anyone who says anything to the contrary knows he is lying."—Reuter.

## CALL TO COLOURS

Biarritz, Oct. 23.

Under instructions of the Minister of the Interior, all Spanish men between the ages of 18 and 48 who have come to reside in France since the opening of the civil war are being notified that they must leave the country.

The order applies irrespective of the position or fortune of those concerned, but special circumstances will be considered.—Reuter.

## FRENCH DEFENCES

Colonial Minister Requests

Re-inforcements

Paris, Oct. 23.

As a result of the Spanish and Oriental wars, the Minister for the Colonies, Mr. Marius Moutet, is reported to have asked the Cabinet to authorise a vote of 300,000,000 francs for re-inforcements for French Indo-China.

It is reported that M. Edouard Deladier, Minister of Defence, announced that he will visit Tunis to inspect the strengthening of the defences due to Italian concentrations in Libya.

Most of the Cabinet attended an unofficial meeting to discuss foreign affairs, non-intervention in Spain, repercussions in the Mediterranean and endorsement of communications through Italian seizure of the Balearic Islands.—United Press.

## RADIO BROADCAST

(Continued from Page 7.)

Company; Orchestral—Evergreens Of Jax... Scott Wood and His Six Swingers; Humorous—The Lancashire Torador; The Window Cleaner (No. 2) (Formby, Gifford and Cliff); George Formby and His Ukulele; Mandoline Solo—Serenata Mediolane (Silvestri); La Java Du Ratakas; Glava Mazurka (Van Herck)... Prof. Giuseppe Gargano; Vocal—Darling, Je Vous Aime Beaucoup (Anna Sosenko); For Me, For You (Towers and Arden)... Hildegarde; Orchestral—Son Fernando—Tango (Codevilla); Punto Arenas—Tango (Codevilla)... Heinz Huppertz and His Orchestra; Novelty—Jack Hylton Throws A Party... Tommy Handley, Hilda Mundy and Billy Caryl, Peggy Dell, Tony Webster, Jack Barry, Nelson Keys, Freddie Fox, Two Swinglette and Jack Hylton's Boys; Orchestral—Songs Without Words—Potpourri... Marck Weber and His Orchestra.

11.00 Close down.

## DAVENTRY PROGRAMMES

7.30 a.m. The Violin Sonata of Corelli—1.

7.30 a.m. A Religious Service (Church of England), from St. Mary's Church, Nottingham.

8.25 a.m. English Songs of the Centuries—4.

8.40 a.m. Weekly Newsletter, sports Summary, and Announcements—Greenwich Time Signal at 8.45 a.m.

9 a.m. Big Ben, Light Music.

9.10 a.m. For the Colonial Service.

10 a.m. Big Ben, Violoncello Recital by Peter Beavan.

10.30 a.m. Students' Songs.

10.50 a.m. Weekly Newsletter, Sports Summary, and Announcements—Greenwich Time Signal at 11 a.m.

11.15 a.m. A Religious Service (Church of Scotland), from Wellington Church, Glasgow.

3 p.m. Big Ben, Variety.

3.30 p.m. Light Classical Concert, by the BBC Empire Orchestra.

4.20 p.m. News and Announcements—Greenwich Time Signal at 4.30 p.m.

4.40 p.m. Long-distance Listening.

6.45 p.m. Big Ben, Music Hall, with the BBC Variety Orchestra.

7.45 p.m. Old, Unhappy, Far-off Things—1.

8.15 p.m. Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words. The BBC Midland Orchestra.

8.25 p.m. Mabel Marks, in Light Songs at the Piano.

9.15 p.m. Empire Exchange.

9.30 p.m. News and Announcements—Greenwich Time Signal at 9.45 p.m.

10.15 p.m. Big Ben, Fred Hartley and his Sextet, with Brian Lawrence (Australian Vocalist).

11 p.m. Green Fields and Pavements—4.

11.15 p.m. Grigor and his Orchestra, from Claridge's Hotel, London.

11.30 p.m. Variety.

12 a.m. The News and Announcements—Greenwich Time Signal at 12.15 a.m.

12.30 a.m. Drinking Songs.

12.50 a.m. Reginald Dixon, at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

1.20 a.m. Scenes from 'The Winter's Tale' by William Shakespeare.

2 a.m. Big Ben, The News and Announcements.

Greenwich Time Signal at 2.15 a.m.

2.20 a.m. The BBC Scottish Orchestra.

3 a.m. 'Monday at Seven'.

4 a.m. Empire Exchange.

4.15 a.m. 'A Mint of Money'.

4.25 a.m. Interval.

4.40 a.m. The News and Announcements—Greenwich Time Signal at 4.45 a.m.

5 a.m. Scrapbook for 1937.

6 a.m. Green Fields and Pavements—3.

6.15 a.m. Dotted Recital by Thelma Tuson (South African Soprano).

CANTON-KOWLOON  
TRAIN BOMBED

TWO KILLED ON WAY  
HERE WHEN PLANES  
USE MACHINE-GUNS

First direct bombing hits on a passenger train of the Kowloon-Canton Railway were scored by Japanese aviators yesterday morning when they demolished two passenger coaches and Nam Sha Station near Sheklung, killed two Chinese and injured four.

It was the 6.45 a.m. slow train from Canton and it was hit about five kilometres below Sheklung. But for a mischance to the engine which caused some hours delay, the 8.15 a.m. express from Canton bearing many more passengers, would have been on the scene of the bombing.

Passengers on the express which got into Kowloon at 5 p.m. told vivid stories of the devastation. Machine gun bullets had sprayed the coaches and crater-like holes were seen along the track.

Casualties were few because the passengers, warned, had fled into the paddy fields.

Passengers for Kowloon on the 6.15 a.m. express train from Canton to Hongkong yesterday were greeted with a sight of appalling havoc when the train reached Nam Sha station at 12.45 p.m. The station is about five kilometres from Sheklung bridge on the Hongkong side and 70 kilometres from Canton.

A passenger said: "The No. 1 slow train which left Canton at 6.45 a.m. and also Nam Sha station, had been heavily bombed. All that was left of the station was a tremendous mass of debris—bricks, splintered glass and torn wood.

"The train alongside, consisting of the engine, tender, five freight cars and the two third class passenger coaches, bore signs of machine gun fire. Both the passenger cars had been struck by bombs and presented a spectacle of indescribable chaos. Passenger seats, doors and windows were wrecked and the panelling was scattered all-over the place.

"Except for the definite marks of machine gun fire and piles of stone and rubble which had formed part of the station, heaped on the other cars and the engine, they were undamaged.

## MANY KILLED

"It is reliably learned that two adult Chinese civilians were killed and four were seriously injured. The train had fortunately come to a standstill prior to the bombing and the passengers had sent for shelter about the rice fields in the vicinity.

"Eye-witnesses stated that eight planes participated in the raid, flying some 14,000 feet high over Sheklung in order to escape anti-aircraft fire from the guns at each end of the bridge. The planes then swooped down in the direction of Nam Sha Station.

"After dropping six bombs they returned to the scene of their destruction and riddled the train with machine guns.

"Three bombs hit the station and three others fell on the train.

"It is learned that attempts were made on Saturday by Japanese planes to register hits on the Sheklung Bridge. Six planes flying at great height missed the bridge, but the bombs fell on and destroyed three small houses of an adjacent village, killing ten persons and wounding several others.

"Japanese aircraft activity along the Kowloon-Canton railway route has been an almost daily occurrence, during the mornings only.

## LUCKY ACCIDENT

"It is an ill-wind that blows 'some' good," for the 8.15 a.m. express from Canton, carrying about 900 passengers in ten carriages, would have been at Nam Sha at the time of the raid but for the fact that when this train reached Nam Kong about three kilometres from Canton, it was held up for three-quarters of an hour owing to the failure of the air-brake and a second engine had to be telephoned for to replace the original engine. This express, which was normally due in Kowloon at 11.42 a.m., reached Sheung Ping shortly after 2 p.m.

"There an alarm was given, and passengers scrambled like rabbits across the paddy-fields of the country side.

"At about 2.30 p.m. the whistle of the first morning express from Kowloon was heard and by 2.35 p.m. passengers of both trains in a community spirit born among persons in close peril were near enough to exchange views. It was then learned that the Kowloon express, carrying approximately 1,000 passengers, had been held up from 9.45 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. at Tong Tau Ha, where further evidence of the morning air raids awaited the observation of passengers in the Canton train.

"Both trains started off again in their different directions when the 'all clear' signal was given at 2.35 p.m.

"As the Canton train passed Tu Tong Station an enormous shell hole

Well-Known  
Sportsman  
Laid To Rest

The funeral of the late Mr. Willie Marie Souza, who died at the Queen Mary Hospital on Saturday at the age of 21, was held at the Roman Catholic Cemetery yesterday, when the Rev. Father U. Gabbato performed the last rites at the Chapel and at the graveside.

The late Mr. Souza was born in Hongkong, educated at St. Joseph's College, and was a member of the Portuguese Company of the Volunteers. He was well known as a keen tennis player and footballer, and figured prominently in recent boxing bouts in the Colony.

The chief mourners were his six brothers, Messrs. A.A., L.F., G.M., U.B., S., and T. Souza, and four sisters, Alda, Marie, Margaret, and Mrs. L. M. S. Remedios. Those who followed the cortege included Messrs. A. Remedios, F. Rocha, J. Xavier, C. M. Xavier, Brother Felix, A. L. Leonard, H. A. Allen, F. X. Faria, O. M. Omar, W. Gutierrez, J. R. Velga, F. Elarte, Hector de Souza, E. M. Marques, E. Rocha, A. Ayock, N. Delgado, and Lieut. H. A. de B. Boleho, representing the Portuguese Company of the Volunteers.

Floral tributes were sent by Mano, Marie, and Henry, Alda and George, Auntie, Gerlie, and Jose, Joe, Ronnie, Alie, Orofre, Edson, and Leonardo, Abel, Cissy, and Remy, Ito, Ethel, and Jerry, Sobas and Alice, The Travel Advisers, Mr. and Mrs. Woo, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Abbas and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Azock, Mrs. J. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hun, Mrs. C. Taraves, St. Joseph's College Class 2a, Mr. K. Lim, and Mr. Chan Sun-pui.

was seen. A bomb had just missed the station and the track. Two other bombs had been dropped close to the station crater making holes adjacent to the track but not hitting it.

## BOMB CRATERS

"Cheungmuklau" 97 kilometres from Canton was likewise the target of the morning air raid. When the train was about 20 yards from the station a huge cavity just off the left side of the track showed where a bomb had struck. Within this hole lay a long piece of underground cable, snapped and twisted.

"On the opposite side was another shell hole of slightly less dimensions. However, a small distance out of the station, and close to it, a cavity like the crater of a small volcano was all that remained of a large wing of a fine private residence. The concussion was so violent that it caused the roof on an adjoining house to cave in.

"It was 4.07 p.m. when the train reached the border and the four European first class passengers were able to learn the day's news of the outside world from the Sunday issue of the S.C. M. Post.

"On reaching Tai Po Market the train was boarded by Chinese girls who asked passengers for donations for the war relief funds.

"The express arrived in Hongkong at five p.m., from a trip full of memorable experience."

## TRAINS ARRIVE

The evening express arrived in Kowloon at 9.30 p.m. The engine drawing the train which had been bombed arrived at 10 p.m. and was met by Mr. Trevor, traffic manager, who made preliminary inquiries into the bombing incident.

Major R. D. Walker, Superintendent, said it was evident that the rail was not damaged and the service would continue.

A representative of the S. C. M. Post, who met the train, saw the bullet marks through the woodwork and noticed an iron rod 1½ inches thick almost severed. The two coaches hit by bombs were left at Nam Sha.

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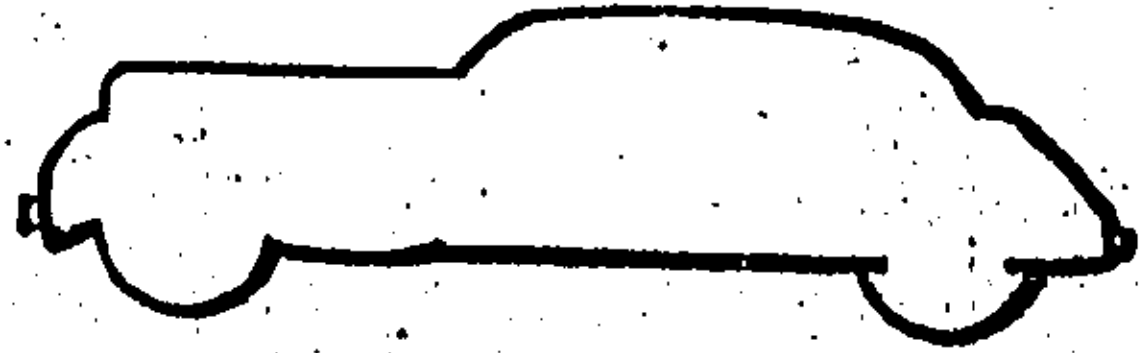
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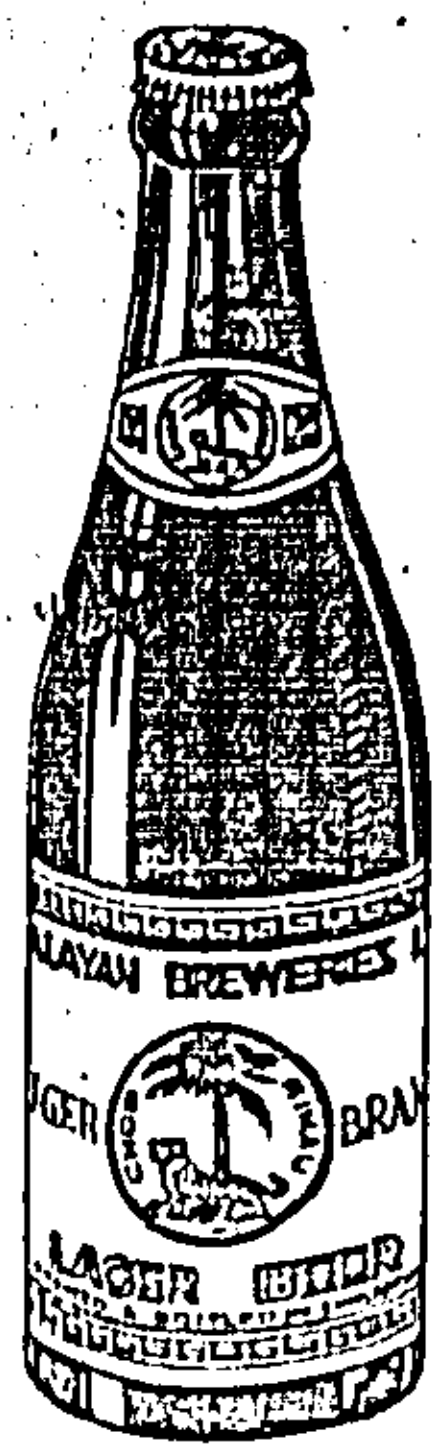
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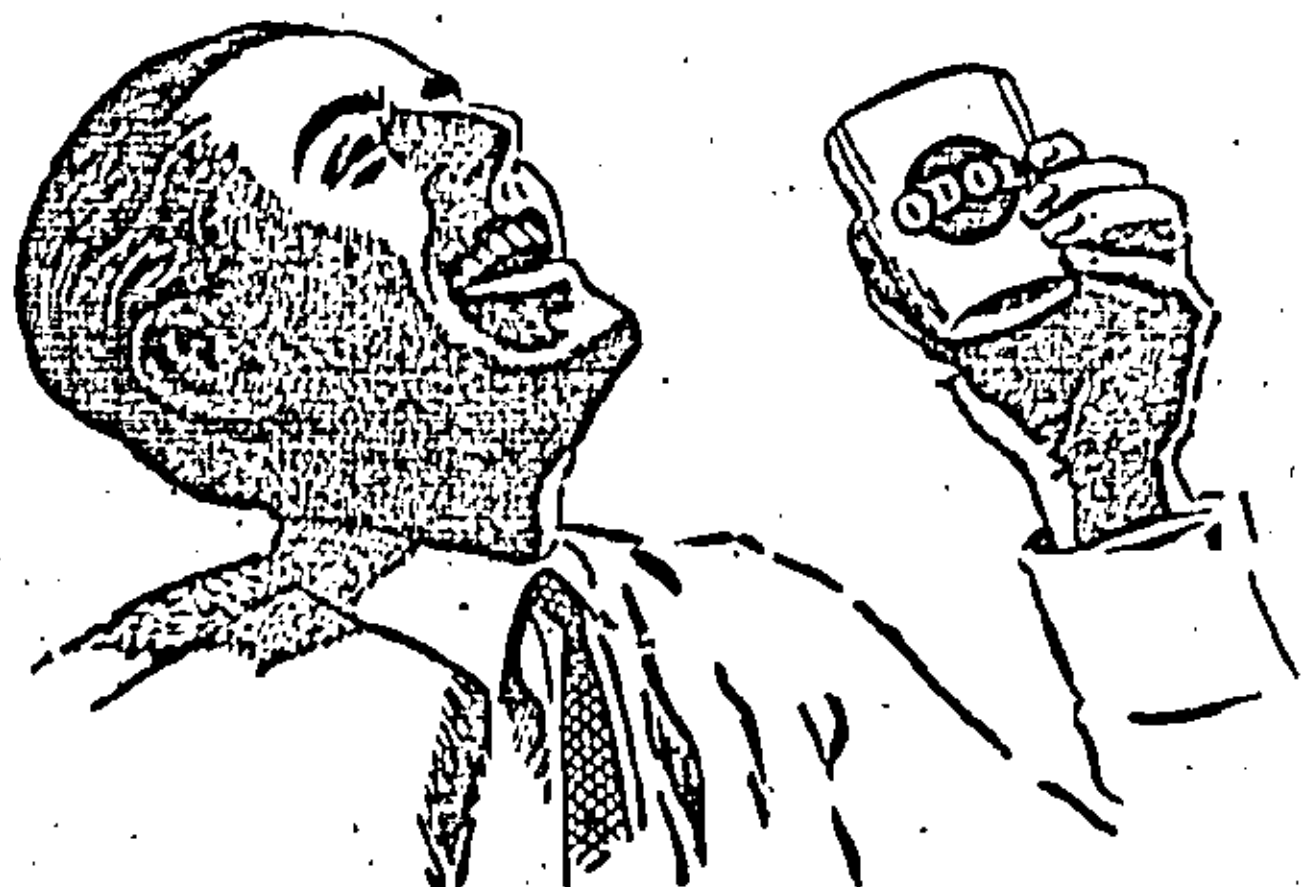
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1937.

## SERVICE TO DEMOCRACY

The first purpose of government is to secure "the greatest happiness for the greatest number," it has been said. The aim of democracy, it might be added, is to provide government giving the greatest opportunity for happiness to every individual. To make a success of democracy, it is essential that the individual remember his duty to the state, as much as for the state to remember its duty to the individual. Service is the thing. Democracy will reach the highest point of efficiency when the people who enjoy it have obtained a clear realisation of the part required of each, the responsibility of each, in democratic evolution. It is a lack of good citizenship which makes possible, and sometimes necessary, dictatorships. It is just possible that a good many people are not ready for democracy. It is certain they frequently fail to appreciate what it offers, what they must give for the privilege of enjoying it. All too few are ready to render the service it requires; not paid service, but willing help for the good of the state and the people. It entails no great sacrifice, this work. Generally nothing more than a little quiet thought on issues facing the country. A man must live up to the faith the builders of democracy had in him.

One of Canada's best known political commentators, Mr. Charles Swayne, says: "There will be some who take pains to examine the trend of latter-day government who will not be disposed to agree altogether with Lord Halifax, who says that 'though in many directions we have travelled far on the road of extending State activities, we have simultaneously been according recognition to the claims of individual personality.' Many are persuaded that the more the State attempts, through social legislation, to ameliorate the lot of certain sections of the people, the greater the loss of the individuality which hitherto had been a principle of democratic government. Through inherited characteristics and the 'mobility' of age, government has come to be regarded as the instrument to secure conditions favourable to the fullest development of the personality. Once that conception prevailed, a community could retain in its own hands the judgment on questions of its own government. On the other hand, where people disembarrass themselves of the necessity of forming opinions by entrusting plenipotentiary power to other hands, the human personality becomes dwarfed and fails to find expression. To-day there are dangers in democracy, and Lord Halifax outlines some of them. It has to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit in the wares submitted for its approval. It has to supply a corrective to the weakness of politicians. It has to resist the temptation to take too much of its thinking ready-made from others. The Press and the radio have a heavy responsibility in emphasising to the general body of citizens their duty to search out for themselves the matters on which it is the function of citizenship to form opinions and record verdicts. In British lands the example of other countries has not been followed in making the State become an end in itself, such as is intended by Socialism. In other words, loyalty to the State does not involve denial of loyalty to one's own conscience. Lord Halifax says: "A State which stamps all its citizens into a common mould and seeks to unify what nature has so wonderfully made diverse may gain whatever advantage there may be in singleness of aim in politics; but it assuredly would be the poorer by the loss of that variety of life which the State, jealous in guarding the individuality of its citizens, has to offer."

The "common mould" of the totalitarian state is a reaction from democracy. The loss of individuality seems to be the price of failure of the democratic system. It is never the system which is to blame, but the lack of perspective of those who have not the wits to govern themselves satisfactorily.

# THE GERMANS ARE INVESTIGATING MICROBE WAR

A FEW years ago a book appeared by Professor Banse dealing with the possibilities of a "Microbe War." Portions were reprinted in the foreign Press, the effect of which was to cause Professor Banse to be removed from his post.

The latest issue of the *Deutsche Wehr*, the official organ of the German General Staff, publishes a lengthy article on the results of laboratory research into this very "Microbe War." The article is entitled, "Some thoughts on War waged by means of Microbes."

The article is ascribed to an "Italian" Medical Staff Officer, but as neither the name of the Italian officer nor the place where the article was published is given, it is perfectly obvious that this is only a thin camouflage.

The experiments have really been carried out by German chemists.

The chemical and microbiological laboratories of the German War Ministry are in charge of Lieutenant-General von Tempelhoff. General Becker (in his civilian capacity a professor at the Technical High School in Berlin), as President of the State Research Department, is also partly responsible for these researches.

The text runs as follows: Attention must first be focussed on three main points, which form the foundation of all further work:

- (1) Which germs are of the greatest virulence.
- (2) Ways and means of spreading them.
- (3) Conditions necessary to produce infection and let loose an epidemic.

ONE. The production of a sufficient quantity of poisonous germ is the business of the laboratories, but it is by no means established yet whether the experience gained with the usual small quantities will hold good with the large quantities required in war.

In the choice of the actual germs to be used, we must not be over-ambitious.

It is very tempting to think of yellow fever, spotted fever or smallpox—all pestilences which make one shudder—but for

outlines some of them. It has to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit in the wares submitted for its approval. It has to supply a corrective to the weakness of politicians. It has to resist the temptation to take too much of its thinking ready-made from others. The Press and the radio have a heavy responsibility in emphasising to the general body of citizens their duty to search out for themselves the matters on which it is the function of citizenship to form opinions and record verdicts. In British lands the example of other countries has not been followed in making the State become an end in itself, such as is intended by Socialism. In other words, loyalty to the State does not involve denial of loyalty to one's own conscience. Lord Halifax says: "A State which stamps all its citizens into a common mould and seeks to unify what nature has so wonderfully made diverse may gain whatever advantage there may be in singleness of aim in politics; but it assuredly would be the poorer by the loss of that variety of life which the State, jealous in guarding the individuality of its citizens, has to offer."

The "common mould" of the totalitarian state is a reaction from democracy. The loss of individuality seems to be the price of failure of the democratic system. It is never the system which is to blame, but the lack of perspective of those who have not the wits to govern themselves satisfactorily.

By a  
Special Correspondent

practical purposes it would be necessary to breed huge quantities of flies or lice, infect them with the bacillus of yellow or spotted fever, and keep a huge permanent supply of freshly infected flies in stock.

The same difficulties arise in producing sufficient quantities of the virus of smallpox, apart from the fact that most civilised people have in vaccination a successful antidote.

For a long time great hopes were centred on the cholera germ, on the assumption that all that was necessary was to put sufficient germs in wells, water reservoirs or food supplies to ensure a good cholera epidemic.

But we must repeat that these germs, when artificially produced, have no power of producing disease.

The true carriers of the disease are the sick themselves, and the germ becomes harmful only when spread through their excreta, and soon loses its virulence.

The germ of dysentery also loses its poison rapidly in artificial cultures, and experiments to bring this virulence back to the bacillus have rarely been successful.

The bacillus of typhoid or paratyphoid is more suitable for this purpose, but this disease is present in any case in many countries, and an artificial increase of cases would not cause undue anxiety.

The bacillus of plague is the most suitable. Special attention must be paid to the plague bacillus, because it is comparatively easy to produce in large quantities; it has great powers of resistance in cold or damp surroundings; it infects under all conditions; and, finally, because the plague is always a terrifying illness, particularly in places where it is otherwise unknown.

TWO. It must be understood that attempts at infection will, in all probability, have to be made not on the soldiers in the field of battle, but on the non-combatants well

within the enemy country—if for no other reason than that a successful attempt at infection at the front might recoil on one's own troops, it being impossible to restrict the infection to one definite area.

The dissemination of the germs can only be undertaken by agents or aeroplanes. For agents, an intimate co-operation with individuals in the enemy country and careful preparations a long time ahead are necessary in order to prepare for the successful infection of water supplies, food supplies or animals.

Experiments must be repeated persistently under varying circumstances, for even if they succeeded once through the negligence or lack of sufficient attention on the part of the authorities, this might not happen on a second occasion.

Furthermore, since every such agent could only work with small quantities of culture, so that even under the most favourable conditions only isolated cases would occur which would have no epidemic character, the danger of discovery of a hostile agent at work is not very great.

Microbe attacks by aeroplane.—The aeroplane would be more suitable for attacks by microbes, and many ways of scattering the germs can be thought of: bombs, glass tubes, bowls full of cultures, spraying by particular contrivances, etc.

Of these various devices, let us first examine making a "microbe fog," since this method has already been carefully studied by experts. The best time would be during cold, damp weather, as this gives the best chance of life to the microbes.

Such germs would have to be chosen as cause infection through the respiratory organs, as, for example, plague germs. So far, it is true, experiments have only been made in closed rooms and we have little information about the spread of disease germs in the open air.

But immediately a whole series of questions present themselves: How do germs artificially disseminated spread? How long do they retain their

favourable conditions? What influence will air currents exert? How large must the "charge" of microbes be so that breathing them in the open air causes infection if, for example, the plague bacillus is used?

Microbe Clouds.—Even if it is possible to produce these clouds of germs, the possibility of their really causing widespread infection is still doubtful.

Nevertheless, that is no reason why the idea should be given up; the very possibility of such an infection would be enough to cause grave anxiety in the enemy country, even if the actual danger was vastly exaggerated.

THREE. This is the most important, but also the most difficult, point. The problem is how to produce epidemics and how to make the ordinary epidemics more deadly, and that is quite a different proposition from the usual laboratory experiments on animals or individuals offering themselves for experimentation.

It is not enough to have the disease germs and the means of distributing them at one's disposal (which is in itself no easy task), but a number of other circumstances have to be taken into consideration.

We must know, for example the influence of varying seasons on the incidence of certain epidemics (hot weather is favourable to dysentery, cholera, etc., cold weather to respiratory diseases), the influence of damp air, etc.

Furthermore, the composition of the soil, social conditions, state of immunity of a people can all retard or favour the spread of different diseases. Some diseases are restricted to certain areas; for example, yellow fever. Others are dependent on external and social conditions; for example, plague and cholera.

Above all, the moral and psychological effects must be considered. Continual fear of hostile treachery, artificially aroused and fed by alarmist reports, will in certain circumstances and during a protracted war weaken and reduce the will to resist.

But again you must not over-estimate the result, especially if you are dealing with a population neither ignorant nor easily impressed.

## PEN PROFITS

"Best Sellers"  
Paid Better a  
Century Ago

THE fortune left by Sir James Barrie, when, read in conjunction with the £250,000 left by Rudyard Kipling, gives the impression that the rewards of literary genius to-day are fabulous compared with those of the last century and before.

Actually, considering the strides made in printing and publishing in the last fifty years, not to mention the stage rights, popular authors, financially speaking, are not much better off than their predecessors who racked their brains in the days of Grub Street.

For an author to make money—and lots of it—was not quite considered the thing to boast about in Victorian times, and poor Anthony Trollope's reputation suffered a grievous blow when his autobiography was published in which he stated to a penny exactly what he made from each of his works.

Trollope was no genius, yet he earned by his pen a total sum of £67,029 17s 5d, about which he remarks, "comfortable but not splendid."

He wrote in all forty-seven novels, several short stories, and sundry other works during a period of thirty years, and in most of that time he worked as a surveyor in the Post Office. The lowest sum he ever earned was £20 for his first novel. The highest was the £3,525 he made from "Can You Forgive Her?" in 1864.

His famous "Barchester Towers," "The Evershams," "Orley Farm" and "The Kew Garden" each earned him to the extent of over £3,000.

Scott's "Wizardry" But it is questionable if any author in literary history ever made so much money as Sir Walter Scott. From his poetry alone he earned well over £13,000, and only recently a well-known woman poet confessed that her poems in half-a-dozen years had brought her little over £7.

In spite of selling the copyrights, Scott drew £1,000 from "Marmion," £2,000 from "Lady of the Lake," £5,000 from "Rokeby," and £3,000 from "Lord of the Isles." These sums, large as they are, were totally eclipsed by those he obtained from his novels and other prose works.

"Guy Mannering" brought him £24,000, "Rob Roy" £21,000, and altogether his twenty-one novels made him well over £400,000. For his "Life of Napoleon" Scott received over £10,000; for his contributions to two encyclopaedias he received £1,000.

He edited Dryden for a fee of £700, and he complained that £400 for a single contribution to a certain periodical was "poor pay." All told, Scott earned well over £500,000 by his magic pen, a sum which in present-day values equals a million and a half pounds!

Scott could write a novel in three months if he was pushed. During some years at the height of his fame his annual income exceeded £50,000, or £20,000 more than Lord Byron earned throughout his brilliant literary career.

### The Great Crash

Not content with the ordinary profits of an author, Scott engaged in partnership in the printing and publishing of his books, and this led to the greatest and most poignant tragedy in the history of literature.

The financial crash of Sir Walter Scott in 1820 not only robbed him of all his great wealth, but left him in debt to the tune of £310,000. It is a story well known to all Scott lovers, but the passing of a century does little to dim its epic features. Authors have never been noted for their care of money, but few of

them have been indifferent to cash rewards. Dickens showed business man, and hated the idea of anyone making money by him unduly.

A great many of his private letters still preserved deal with his earnings and other money matters, and the creator of "Little Nell" could drive a hard bargain with publishers and editors.

Novels nearly all famous authors leave the marketing of their work to agents, who charge commission for their services. The leading literary agents in London are able business men with world-wide organisation, and in these complicated days they usually manage to secure better terms for authors than the latter could obtain themselves.

The wealthiest British authors to-day are probably Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Somerset Maugham, and Noel Coward. A new work by any of these is always an event.

It is very improbable that any author in the future will make from books alone the enormous sums which were made by Scott, Dickens, and Trollope. Publishing methods have changed, competition is becoming keener every year as the output of books increases, and the real gold for authors nowadays comes from film, stage, and serial rights.

Recently in Hollywood the big film companies have been paying sums varying from £5,000 to £10,000 or more for screen rights of "best sellers."

Some authors, such as Mr. H. G. Wells, are of the opinion that at no very distant future reading will become an obsolete habit, and that films, television, and radio will be the chief means of communicating the ideas and creations of genius to the public.

### Keen Competition

Yet the fact remains that there are more authors and books to-day than ever before, and it is also a significant fact that film and stage presentations of published works

(Continued on Page 5.)



# HEALTH TEACHERS WARNED

WATCH FOR  
THE  
**ROAD  
BACK**



# BRILLIANT GOAL-KEEPING IN CHARITY SOCCER

## S. CHINA BEATS F.A. ELEVEN

### WONG & ROWLANDS STOP MANY STINGING SHOTS

(By "Abe")

By the odd goal in three, South China A.A. defeated the Hongkong Football Association at Caroline Hill yesterday in a charity soccer match in aid of China's devastated war areas. It was due entirely to the efforts of the two goalkeepers, Wong Wing of South China, and Rowlands of the F.A., that not more than three goals were scored; both were in magnificent form and each in turn was prominent with many fine saves.

A tremendous crowd turned up for the match, which proved to be a fast, clean tussle. Perhaps a day would have been a fairer result as the teams had their fair share of the exchanges, but it has to be acknowledged that the Chinese showed a definitely superior combination and a better understanding between the halves and the forwards.

The Association team which took the field was not as strong as the one originally announced. Neither Webster nor Spleer was able to play, and the substitutes, Bowen and Leonard, did not play up to the standard of a match of this description.

Following the kick-off by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, play for a period took an even course; the ball swung from end to end with neither side able to show any advantage.

Leonard, at centre-half, was the weak link in the Association's defence in the first half. He was much too slow for the wily Fung King-cheung, who made rings round him until he began to use his weight. His hesitation and failure to harass the man with the ball gave the defence more work to do than was necessary, but he improved as the game progressed, and towards the end played an important part in many of the F.A. attacks.

#### WIDE AREA OPENED

This weakness down the centre in the opening period forced Evans to roam into the middle of the field and opened up a wide area for Hussain to cover. This the right back did nobly, but nevertheless he and Evans



Wong Wing pleased Chinese urchins.

often left open a wide gap owing to the tendency of the latter to stray into the middle to help Leonard. Hussain's exhibition throughout the match was a great improvement on his display of the previous Sunday.

Bowen did not have so much work to do as left back because O'Connor did his job so thoroughly at left half that Young Shui-yick was reduced to a negligible quantity in the Chinese attack—an unusual experience for this speedy Chinese right-winger.

If Hussain and Bowen lacked the finesse of Mak Shiu-hon and Li Tin-sang, their counter-parts in the Chinese team, they were no less effective. Their first-time clearance and tackling turned back many a promising Chinese attack.

As to be expected of five men who were playing together for the first time, the F.A. forwards did not show the same co-ordination as was evident in the South China team. At no stage of the match did they settle

down as a unit, but they were such brilliant individuals that the Chinese defenders always had an anxious time when they were on the move. Duffield and Conkley, on the right, were a more dangerous flank than were Saw and Hau Ching-to. Pearson was too well-marked by Lim Tak-po, who adopted "policeman's" methods, to be dangerous and was seldom allowed to stray for more than a few yards from the Chinese pivot. Hau Ching-to made a glorious opportunity to score for the F.A. in the first half when he ran right through and with Wong Wing at his mercy, he shot wide.

#### BRILLIANT ROWLANDS

Rowlands was brilliant, and had bad luck in not stopping Fung King-cheung's penalty. Had he done so, his day's exhibition would have been well-nigh perfect.

The Chinese dominated play mid-field and the attack was set in motion by the splendid work of Lau Hing-chol, Lim Tak-po, and Leung Wing-chiu. Fung King-cheung, as usual, made many openings for his colleagues, but neither winger was effective. Lau Chung-sang was not fast enough to take advantage of the opportunities presented to him, and it was left to Lal Shiu-wing and Fung; himself to do the scoring.

It was because Mak Shiu-hon and Li Tin-sang covered each other so admirably that Wong Wing was not called upon to save more often. Still, many hefty shots were fired at him, but he dealt with all of them confidently until beaten by a drive from Duffield's boot towards the close.

The Chinese took the lead midway through the first half when Leonard handled within the dreaded area. Fung took the spot kick and fired the shot straight at Rowlands, who stopped but could not hold it. Fung, following up, had no difficulty in placing the ball into the net.

#### LEAD INCREASED

At half-time the Chinese were leading by a goal. In spite of repeated attacks, the Association could not equalize. The F.A. players pressed hotly for fully 15 minutes and did everything except score. From another breakaway, the Chinese increased the lead when Lal Shiu-wing, gaining possession ten yards from the goal-mouth, placed the ball coolly out of Rowlands' reach.

Undismayed, the F.A. returned to the attack and were finally rewarded when Duffield crashed in a shot which hit the roof of the net.

Lau Hing-chol had to leave the field at the period owing to an injury to his ankle. Though a man short the Chinese defended stoutly; Lim Tak-po playing as third back, helped to stem the F.A. tide. Hussain, Leonard had Evans all went up to help in the attack, but the equalising goal evaded them.

Just before the end, Fung was robbed of another goal by a brilliant piece of work by Rowlands and the final whistle blew with the F.A. attacking once again.

#### K.C.C. TENNIS

### Successful Tourney Held Yesterday

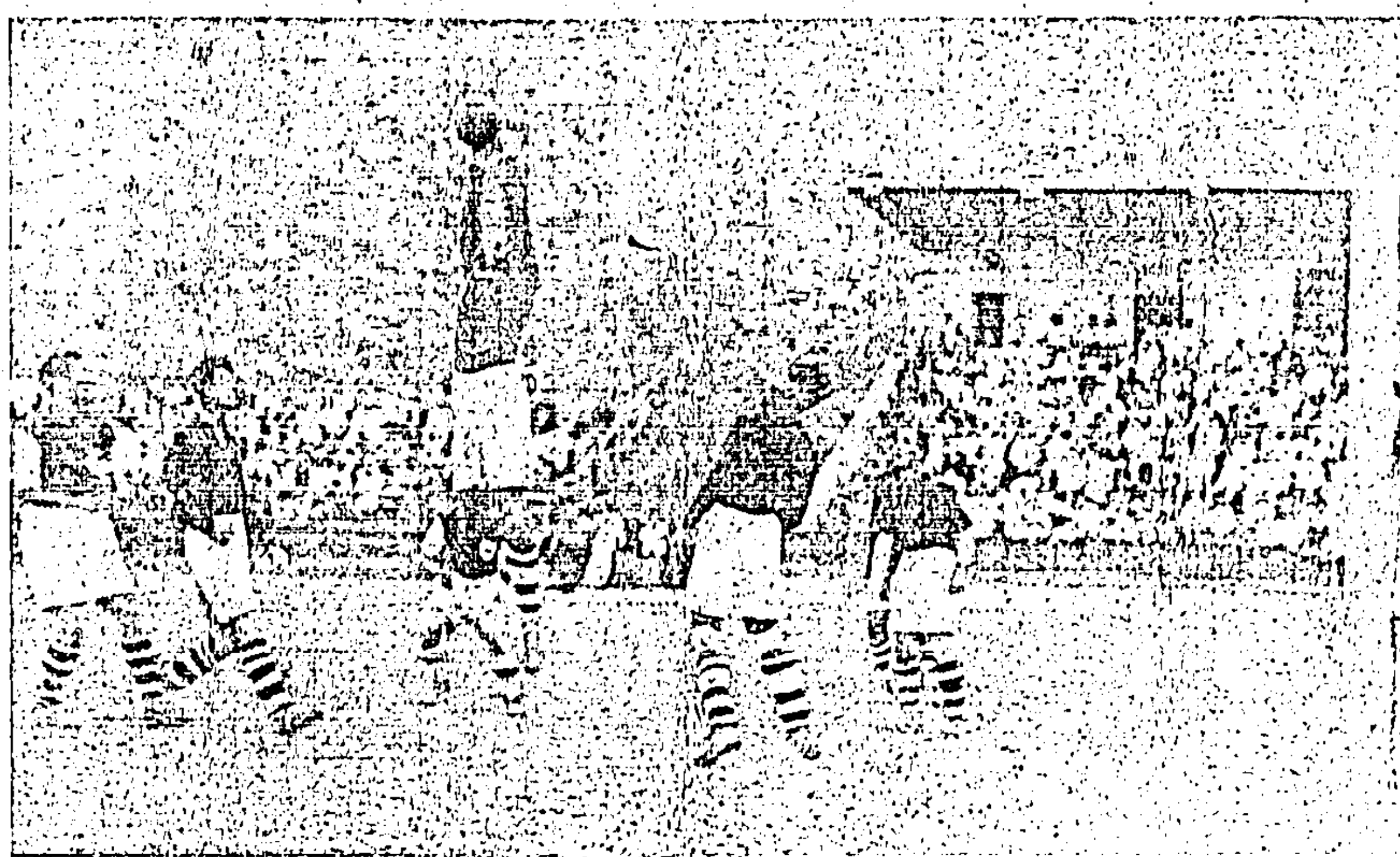
The Tennis Tournament at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday proved a big success, nearly 50 people participating in the events. The following won prizes in the shape of spoons:

Men: A. E. P. Guest (36 games), R. S. Capell (35), and G. C. Burnett (34).

Ladies: Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Foxall (31 games each), Mrs. Winney and Mrs. Kella (30 each).

#### REFEREES' MEETING

Members of the Referees' Association are asked to note that the meeting called for this evening starts at 8 o'clock, and not 5 o'clock as intimated in our contemporary this morning.



A tense moment in front of the F.A. goal in yesterday's soccer match. Rowlands jumps high to clear while Leonard, Bowen, Evans and Hussain watch anxiously. Fung King-cheung and Lal Shiu-wing can also be seen in the picture.

## WEEK-END CRICKET FEATS

### CHIEF BATTING HONOURS

Conducted By "Abe"

### CHIEF BOWLING HONOURS

The following were the leading batsmen of the week-end:

R. T. Broadbridge (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	88*
D. J. N. Anderson (K.C.C.) v. H.K.C.C.	70
A. B. Smith (Navy 2nd XI) v. Army "A"	70
L. S. A. Flynn (Navy 2nd XI) v. Army "A"	62
J. E. Richardson (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	57*
F. H. Stokes (H.K.C.C.) v. K.C.C.	53
D. McLeellan (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	49
D. Hung (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	48
C. Q. M. S. Eaton (Army "A") v. Navy	46
A. H. Madar (I.R.C.) v. C.C.C.	46
Sub. Lieut. Oge (Navy) v. C.S.C.C.	40
W. Rapley (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	37
Sergt. Bennett (Army "A") v. Navy	33
E. Finch (K.C.C.) v. H.K.C.C.	33
W. Mulenhy (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	33
H. Danbrowsky (Police) v. Recrelo 2nd XI	31*
Capt. Carless (Navy) v. C.S.C.C.	30*

\* Not Out.

EASILY the best piece of work during the week-end cricket matches was the bowling feat of F. Haymes who, playing for the Hongkong C.C. juniors against the Indian R.C. juniors, captured all ten wickets for 47 runs. This was the best bowling performance since Frank Pereira took ten wickets against the University at Pokfulam two years ago.

A medium right-hand bowler, Haymes was much too puzzling for the Indian juniors, but he was distinctly fortunate in the manner in which he dismissed two or three batsmen. This is not recent to be true, but he bowled extremely well throughout the afternoon, and fully deserved the honour.

Another fine performance was that of A. R. Minu, the Indian R.C. senior skipper, who sent back eight Craigengower C.C. men at Sookunpo for only 29 runs. Minu is now bowling as well as he has ever done, and if he maintains his present form much of the Indians' seeming weakness in attack this season may yet be overcome.

With B. G. Baker taking six for 18 and C. Pope four for 13, things were made very much easier for the Police in their Second Division League match against the Club de

The following were the chief bowling performances of the week-end:

F. Haymes (H.K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. I.R.C. 2nd XI	10 for 47
A. R. Minu (H.K.C.) v. C.C.C.	8 for 29
B. G. Baker (Police) v. Recrelo 2nd XI	6 for 18
Spr. Hoddinott (Army "B") v. C.C.C.	6 for 49
G. Winch (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	5 for 27
L. S. Jeffery (Navy) v. Army "A"	5 for 33
L. G. Gosano (Recrelo 2nd XI) v. Police	5 for 42
C. Pope (Police) v. Recrelo 2nd XI	4 for 13
D. McLeellan (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	4 for 46
W. L. McKenzie (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	3 for 30
J. R. Luke (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	3 for 33
A. V. Gosano (Recrelo 2nd XI) v. Police	3 for 37
F. Baker (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	3 for 54

Recrelo, The Kowloon C.C., last season's champions in this section, also had things their own way at Pokfulam against the University and won comfortably. R. T. Broadbridge's 88 not out was the feature of the match and stood out as the best batting performance of the day.

### Disqualified From Golf Tourney

O. E. C. Marton Has Bad Luck

O. E. C. Marton, a former champion, had extremely bad luck yesterday when, on account of a technical breach of the rules, he was disqualified from the annual championship of the Golf clubs of Hongkong played at Fanling. He returned cards of 77 and 79, which would have given him an advantage over the rest of the field had it not been for his disqualification.

The event was won by F. Groves, a comparatively newcomer, who had scores of 81 and 78 for an aggregate of 159, which was four strokes better than P. H. Scoones, who returned cards of 84 and 70.

Groves won mainly as the result of very steady golf. The visitors' prize was carried off by W. Taylor, of the Kowloon Golf Club, who had two rounds of 84 each.

Leading scores:	Old New Tot.
1 F. Groves	81 78 159
2 P. H. Scoones	84 79 163
3 D. J. Gilmore	82 83 165
4 K. S. Robertson	85 81 166
5 E. J. R. Mitchell	83 79 162
6 W. Taylor	84 80 164
7 Col. Blake	82 90 172
J. B. Mackie	89 83 172
9 E. T. Mulken	83 91 174
10 E. D. de Rosa	94 81 175
11 A. T. Bralley	93 83 176
12 E. Mulken	87 90 177
13 D. S. Edwards	82 94 176
14 F. E. A. Remedios	88 94 182
15 T. D. Paton	91 90 181
16 A. J. Donnis	95 89 184

O. E. C. Marton had 77, 79, 156 but was disqualified for a technical error.

Subject to confirmation the following are the prize winners—Championship, F. Groves; Visitors' prize, W. Taylor; Best round, old course, O. E. C. Marton; New course, P. H. Scoones, whose 70 beats E. J. R. Mitchell's owing to having the lower figure over the last nine holes.

### ANNUAL DINNER OF H. K. L. B. A.

Function A Huge Success

Marking an official ending to the Hongkong Lawn Bowls season, the annual dinner of the Association was held in the Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden on Saturday evening and proved to be a huge success.

Among the guests of the evening were His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, Commodore E. B. C. Dicken, and Mr. B. Wylie.

If any doubt had been entertained by the L. B. A. officials regarding the advisability of holding the function at an hotel, the large number of bowlers who attended dispelled it. A spirit of conviviality reigned throughout the evening.

Prizes won during the season were distributed by His Excellency the O.A.G. at the conclusion of the dinner.

Ing are the prize winners—Championship, F. Groves; Visitors' prize, W. Taylor; Best round, old course, O. E. C. Marton; New course, P. H. Scoones, whose 70 beats E. J. R. Mitchell's owing to having the lower figure over the last nine holes.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS

1931 A. B. Stewart (aggregate 151)
1932 M. W. Budd (aggregate 145)
1933 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 154)
1934 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 152)
1935 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 155)
1936 A. E. Lisman (aggregate 151)

### K.C.C. OUTPLAYS UNIVERSITY

Junior Cricket League Game

(By "Veritas")

Kowloon Cricket Club, champions of the junior cricket league, gave a taste of their all-round strength to the University on the Pokfulam Road ground last Saturday, beating the Varsity in the opening league match of the season by 109 runs.

This figure, however, hardly indicates the decisiveness of the result K.C.C. were able to declare at 194 for 4—an extremely good score for second grade local cricket, and then dismissed their opponents in just over an hour for 85 runs.

Overshadowing everything else during an afternoon of entertaining cricket was Reg. Broadbridge's innings of 88 not out, compiled in 47 minutes. His Jassoplan hitting was a treat to watch. Boundary followed boundary in rapid succession, and at the end he had scored no less than 19 1/4. His first fifty, vigorous, but chanceless, occupied him about 20 minutes, and if he could have secured a little more of the bowling after that he would have reached three-figures before the declaration. He did not give anything resembling a catch in his surriscano knock, though he went for the bowling "as if with fury possessed," twice cleared the wire fencing with huge hits on the long boundary.

He and Baxter added 93 unbroken for the fifth wicket, of which Broadbridge claimed something like 70. Prior to this merry batting,

## AROUND THE GROUNDS

### Odd-Goal Victories In All Senior Soccer Matches

(By "Abe")

Though I predicted that all the senior football matches over the week-end would be close affairs, I little thought that all five games, four in the First Division League and the charity fixture between South China and the Hongkong F.A. would end in odd-goal victories. Yet this was what happened.

Sammy Tsang, the Eastern custodian, is fast becoming one of the best goal-keepers in the Colony. Against the Middlesex on Saturday, it was he who stood between the soldiers and more goals, and but for his magnificent goal-keeping his team would have been beaten by a wider margin than it actually was. With the score at 3-3, Middlesex over-ran Eastern in the closing stages of their encounter at Sookunpo, but they could not obtain the winning goal until a few minutes from the final whistle.

#### THRILLS APLENTY

There were thrills aplenty in the match between the Club and Seafarths on the former's ground. On paper, Seafarths looked a much sounder side, but they had a shock when the civilians went ahead and led by two goals shortly after the interval. The Seafarths there and then set out to explode the myth that their forwards cannot shoot by registering three goals in quick succession to win out by the odd goal in nine. It was a close shave for them, though on the run of play they were worthy winners.

#### SAINTS LOSE AGAIN

Another defeat was chalked up against St. Joseph's on Saturday when they met Kowloon and were beaten by the only goal scored. The Saints were still without the services of A. Alves, who has not yet recovered from a strained muscle, and this weakness on the left wing increased the innocuousness of the attack. No fault could be found with the defence, which was sound; it was the inability of the forwards to get moving in union which let the team down badly. A goal registered by Fowler in the first half gave Kowloon both points.

#### GOOD RECORD RETAINED

The domestic affair between South China "A" and South China "B" provided little interest except to show that the "B" team this season seems to be more impressive than the "A". The game ended in a win for the "B" by three goals to two, thus keeping this team's record clean. South China "B" has not dropped a point so far. However, it has played only three games—against the five by Kowloon and Middlesex, the two League leaders.

#### HIGH SCORING

Scoring was again on the high side on Saturday, a total of 73 goals being registered in 14 matches, against the 48 of the previous Saturday from the same number of matches. Kowloon, with seven against the Seafarths in the Third Division, led the list, and the Portuguese S.A. was



Fowler scored twice against Seafarths.

a close second with six against the Royal Corps of Signals in the same division. Of the individual goal-scorers, Fowler (Kowloon) notched four, while Lezard (Middlesex) and Ferguson (Seafarths) had three each.

#### BRILLIANT CUSTODIANS

Wong Wing and Rowlands, perhaps the two best goal-keepers in the Colony today, were in opposition yesterday in the charity match between South China A.A. and the Hongkong F.A. Both were in fine form and were chiefly responsible for only three goals being scored. Wong let in one and Rowlands two, one of which was from a penalty. Chinese urchins were so pleased with Wong's display that they mobbed him as he was returning to the dressing room; and as tribute to Rowlands' good performance, they gave him a few condescending pats on the back when he passed.

#### NOT UP TO STANDARD

That Kowloon Chinese are not up to the standard of First Division football in the Colony was again proved yesterday when they were trounced by the Police by eight goals to one. The Police themselves will admit that they are not the best team in Hongkong; yet on yesterday's play they were direct ahead of Kowloon Chinese.

Mulenhy had compiled a nice-looking 33 in a reasonable time, and throughout the innings the batsmen were on top, the first four wickets putting together 19 runs. Altogether the visitors made their 103 runs in about 105 minutes—pretty good going even on a somewhat small ground.

#### BEATEN BY LEG SPINNERS

Only at one stage did the University give a hint of saving the game. When Tan and Fong became associated in a sixth wicket partnership, they batted with such resolution that Luke and McKenzie, who had previously carried all before them, had to be displaced. Even then they did not appear at all concerned with the changes, until Tan decided to "have a go" at Sargent and paid the penalty of not using his feet.

Earlier on McKenzie obtained three wickets in rapid succession under the lbw rule, his left-hand spinners,

pitched on the leg stump, completely befogging the batsmen.

Luke bowled a nice length and came off the mauling wicket fastish to hit the stumps for three cheap victims, Mulenhy and Hall polished off the innings.

The University batsmen appeared to be in something of a hurry for runs. One was very stupidly run out through attempting an impossible run. Others failed to distinguish between the ball pitched on the leg stump and that pitched outside.

In the field the University were loose and at times skittish on a difficult outfield, but they clearly need lots of batting practice. There appears to be a fair amount of bowling talent at hand. Ozerio, Teoh, Hong Choy and Ng all sent down some very good balls, and had it not been for the intrepid Broadbridge they might have got on top and dismissed the whole K.C.C. team for 100.



Plain View (H. C. P. in up) being led in after winning the Kwangtung Handicap at the Ninth Extra Race Meeting held on Saturday. Ticket No. 27102, which drew this pony in the mammoth sweep conducted by the Hongkong Jockey Club, paid \$21,512.50 for an outlay of \$1.

**Thin on top!**  
TRY  
**Danderine**





## BOBBIE HEINE RETURNS

S. A. Champion For Next Wimbledon

(By Geoffrey Simpson)

Tennis is again in full swing. How is your game?—Are you at the top of your form, or do you find you are a bit out of it? If the latter is the case, and providing your heart and lungs are sound, there is but one explanation; and that is impoverishment of the blood.

It is from the blood that all the organs and tissues of the body derive nourishment, so to perform their duties properly they must be supplied with good, rich, red blood. If the blood is thin, weak and depleted it will not be long before ailments due to this condition assail you, for example digestive troubles, nervousness, insomnia, back pain, neuralgia, rheumatism, loss of energy, depression, to mention but a few. To create fresh supplies of rich, red blood, and so to build up health and strength, there is no quicker or more effective way than by taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The prescription of an eminent physician, an M.D. of Edinburgh University, Scotland, these pills were especially designed for the building up of the blood, and the many thousands of anemic sufferers who have thereby regained health and strength afford ample proof of the reliability of this remedy.

Equally good for men, women and growing boys and girls, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have stood pre-eminent as a blood builder and blood purifier for the past fifty years. Try them yourself, they will surely do you good. Obtainable from chemists everywhere.

Although many rackets will be re-strung before the next Wimbledon is due, it is interesting to observe that South Africa has already decided to send us that much-discussed young woman, Mrs. Bobbie Heine Miller.

This means that the women's singles championship will be the most colourful since Suzanne Lenglen wore her large hair bandeau on the centre court.

Mrs. Heine Miller has colour and so has Helen Wills—and both will be there. Helen Wills Moody has been occupied lately with the removal of the second half of her name, and at Wimbledon she will be plain Helen Wills.

Mrs. Miller, who used to be plain Bobbie Heine, and who played at Wimbledon some years ago, will head South Africa's women's team, which, incidentally, will cancel out the men's team. Dissatisfied with their Davis Cup failures, the South African L.T.A. are keeping their men at home and sending their best women instead.

### BIG REPUTATION

Mrs. Miller is an unusual figure in tennis. She lives on a lonely farm with her husband, and the only tennis practice she gets is by acting as honorary coach to some convent girls. Yet she has a reputation of being able to beat any woman or man player in South Africa. Once yearly she leaves the farm and wipes the opposition off the court, to retain her native championship.

Touring players—and these include Peggy Scriven, Freda James, Mary Healey, Mrs. Whittington, and Betty Nuthall—all get beaten by her, which helps to build up the notion that Mrs. Miller is about the best woman tennis player in the game.

It is said that for years her game has had everything except the opportunity, and now she is to get it. We shall await her visit with interest, but I am told that we shall not recognise in her the buxom young girl we saw at Wimbledon some years ago. She has changed a good deal, being slimmer and prettier.

## HOCKEY MEETING

Mamak Tournament To Elect New Officers

The annual general meeting of the Mamak Hockey Tournament will be held in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Tuesday, November 2, at 6 p.m. It is important that representatives of each team should be present. The following is the agenda:

1. To elect a Civilian Assistant Hon. Secretary.
2. To elect representatives of teams to serve on the Executive Committee as follows:—Two representatives from the Naval teams, two from the Army and two from the Civilian teams.
3. Any other business.

## INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

Czechs Have Better Of Latvians

Prague, Oct. 13. In view of the forthcoming visit of the Czechoslovakian national football team to England and Scotland, special interest attaches to the international match between Czechoslovakia and Latvia which was fought out here yesterday before about 10,000 spectators.

The Latvian eleven enjoys a very high reputation in European football circles but the Czechoslovakian combination proved too powerful for the Latvians who were defeated by four goals to two.

## HOME FOOTBALL LEAGUE

### CHELSEA LEADS IN FIRST DIVISION BY DEFEATING BRENTFORD

Matches played on Saturday in the Home Football League have resulted in Chelsea taking the lead in the First Division, while Brentford, which lost to Chelsea, has gone down to third place. The Wolves are occupying the second berth at the moment.

Motherwell and Rangers have changed positions in the First Division of the Scottish. The former is now ahead with 21 points from 14 matches, with the latter a close second with 20 points from 13.

The following are the standings of the various teams:

### ENGLISH LEAGUE

#### First Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Chelsea	12	8	1	3	28	17	17
Wolves	12	7	2	3	20	14	16
Brentford	12	7	2	3	24	18	16
Charlton	12	5	6	2	19	13	10
Sunderland	12	7	1	4	22	15	15
Leeds	12	5	4	3	16	13	14
Arsenal	12	6	4	2	23	14	14
Preston N.E.	12	5	4	3	21	14	14
Stoke	12	5	3	4	24	14	13
West Brom.	12	5	3	4	20	15	13
Everton	12	4	1	7	15	12	9
Middlesbrough	12	5	2	5	20	12	12
Manchester C.	12	5	2	5	22	12	12
Birmingham	12	3	5	4	17	11	11
Huddersfield	12	3	1	8	10	11	7
Leicester	12	4	3	5	18	11	11
Grimsby	12	3	4	5	13	10	10
Blackpool	12	4	1	7	16	12	9
Derby	12	2	5	5	14	27	9
Liverpool	12	3	2	7	13	24	8
Portsmouth	12	4	0	8	10	31	4

#### Second Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Coventry	12	7	3	2	10	14	18
Sheff. Wed.	12	6	3	3	10	14	18
Sheff. Utd.	12	6	1	5	10	17	17
Sheff. F.	12	7	2	3	23	13	16
West Ham	12	5	5	2	21	11	15
Bradford	12	5	6	1	27	13	15
Norwich	12	6	2	4	25	14	14
Burnley	12	5	4	3	17	18	14
Blackburn	12	5	3	4	21	13	13
Manchester U.	12	5	2	5	13	12	12
Tottenham	12	5	2	5	24	18	12
Swansea	12	3	6	3	15	14	12
Stockport	12	5	2	5	10	14	12
Notts F.	12	4	3	5	11	13	11
Southampton	12	4	3	5	10	23	11
Bury	12	4	2	6	13	19	10
Barrow	12	4	1	7	12	20	9
Newcastle	12	2	4	6	10	19	8
Luton	12	3	2	7	17	24	8
Fulham	12	1	5	6	12	21	7
Sheff. W.	12	2	3	7	9	19	7
Plymouth	12	1	3	8	13	25	5

#### Third Division (South)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Notts C.	12	7	3	2	10	9	17
Cardiff	12	6	4	2	27	10	16
Queen's P.R.	12	6	4	2	18	10	16
Millwall	12	6	4	2	22	14	16
Swindon	12	6	2	4	18	10	14
Manchester S.	12	4	4	4	18	10	12
Southend	12	6	2	4	20	18	14
Watford	12	5	3	4	23	10	13
Crystal Pal.	12	5	3	4	17	14	13
Bristol C.	12	4	3	5	15	13	11
Clapton O.	12	6	1	5	17	10	13
Bournemouth	12	5	1	6	12	15	11
Torquay	12	5	1	6	18	23	11
Reading	12	4	3	5	14	21	11
Bristol R.	12	3	5	4	10	19	11
Northampton	12	4	3	5	15	18	11
Newport	12	3	4	5	18	20	10
Aldershot	12	3	3	6	14	20	9
Exeter	12	2	4	6	15	21	8
Gillingham	12	2	4	6	13	21	8
Gillingham	12	2	2	8	12	23	6

#### Third Division (North)

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Lincoln	12	7	3	2	23	16	17
Gateshead	12	7	3	2	23	16	17
Chester	12	6	1	5	19	12	17
Oldham	12	6	4	2	20	8	16
Doncaster	11	7	2	2	21	10	16
Hull	12	6	4	2	20	10	16
Rotherham	12	7	1	4	23	15	14
Tranmere	12	5	3	4	21	20	13
Preston E.	12	3	4	5	20	13	10
New Brighton	12	5	2	5	20	19	12
Rochdale	12	5	2	5	20	24	12
Bradford C.	12	4	3	5	22	20	11
York	11	4	3	4	20	20	11
Carlisle	12	5	1	6	10	21	11
Wrexham	12	4	3	5	20	20	11
Donington	12	2	2	8	17	21	10
Southport	12	3	3	6	10	21	9
Crewe	12	3	2	7	9	10	8
Accrington	12	3	2	7	10	18	8
Hullfax	12	3	2	7	13	22	8
Barrow	12	2	2	8	8	24	6
Hartlepool	12	2	1	9	10	32	5

#### SCOTTISH LEAGUE

##### First Division

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Motherwell	14	9	3	2	34	17	21
Rangers	13	7	0	6	20	0	20
Hearts	13	8	3	2	31	14	19
Celtic	14	8	3	3	35	22	19
Dundee	10	6	1	3	31	27	19
Falkirk	13	6	4	3	29	16	18
St. Mirren	14	6	3	5	24	20	18
Aberdeen	15	6	2	7	30	25	14
Third Lanark	14	5	3	6	23	20	13
Partick	13	5	3	5	25	20	13
Arbroath	14	5	3	6	19	20	13
Hamilton	14	5	2	7	30	34	12

## SIR ATHOLL BOWLS

Chief Justice Leads Scots At Bowling Green

The Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, lost little time in fulfilling a threat and a warning made in the course of his humorous speech at the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association annual dinner on Saturday when he "took the field" yesterday at Kowloon Bowling Green Club. His stalwarts boasted the tartan, and yonder side of the border provided the opposition, which indicated that the clash was in the nature of a preliminary skirmish, or warming up, before Sir Atholl next month marshals his men upon the green under the banner of St. Andrew for the annual encounter with the Society of St. George.

The rinks were—A. Stevenson, W. Russell, W. Macfarlane, Sir A. MacGregor (skip); E. V. Searle, E. M. Hanlon, J. C. Gill, C. B. Hosking (skip).

The game was keenly contested, but luck favoured the Englishmen.

## IRELAND BEATEN

England's Superiority In International Match

Belfast, Oct. 23. Forty thousand spectators saw England defeat Ireland five goals to one in the football match to-day. The Irish team was unchanged but Cullis (Wolverhampton) replaced Young (Huddersfield), who was injured, at centre half.

Ireland kicked off with a strong wind behind them, but the English team combined with perfect understanding in fast and clever play and gave the Irishmen a hot time.

Mills opened the scoring for England after 10 minutes and followed it with another four minutes later. Breen, however, in the Irish goal had previously brought off two brilliant saves from Mills and Crayston.

Mills missed a glorious opportunity of completing his "hat-trick" in the first half, when he shot yards over the bar following a centre from Gelard, on the right wing.

Ireland had a spell of attacking and in one of their onslaughts, Madden, outside left, nearly scored when he headed the ball which just went over the bar. These attacks were too infrequent for the Irish defence was continually being harassed by the swift English forwards and was consequently unable to render adequate assistance to the Irish forwards.

Mills' "hat-trick" The opening stages of the second half saw Mills secure his "hat-trick." Goulden's shot at goal rebounded from the upright and landed at Mills' feet. The fourth goal came from Hall, following a nice movement between Brook and Goulden.

Woodley, the English keeper, brought off a grand one-handed save to prevent Martin scoring. This incident was followed by England's fifth goal. Mills took the ball out on to the wing and centred for Brook to score. Stevenson scored Ireland's only goal in the last minute. The superiority of the English half backs was the deciding factor. The Irishmen, though individually clever, lacked cohesion.—Reuter.

## SPORTS ADVT.

### THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Tenth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 6th November, 1937, (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building; the Club House, Happy Valley; the Hong Kong Club; the Sports Club; and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 28th October, 1937.

By Order, C. B. BROWN, Secretary.

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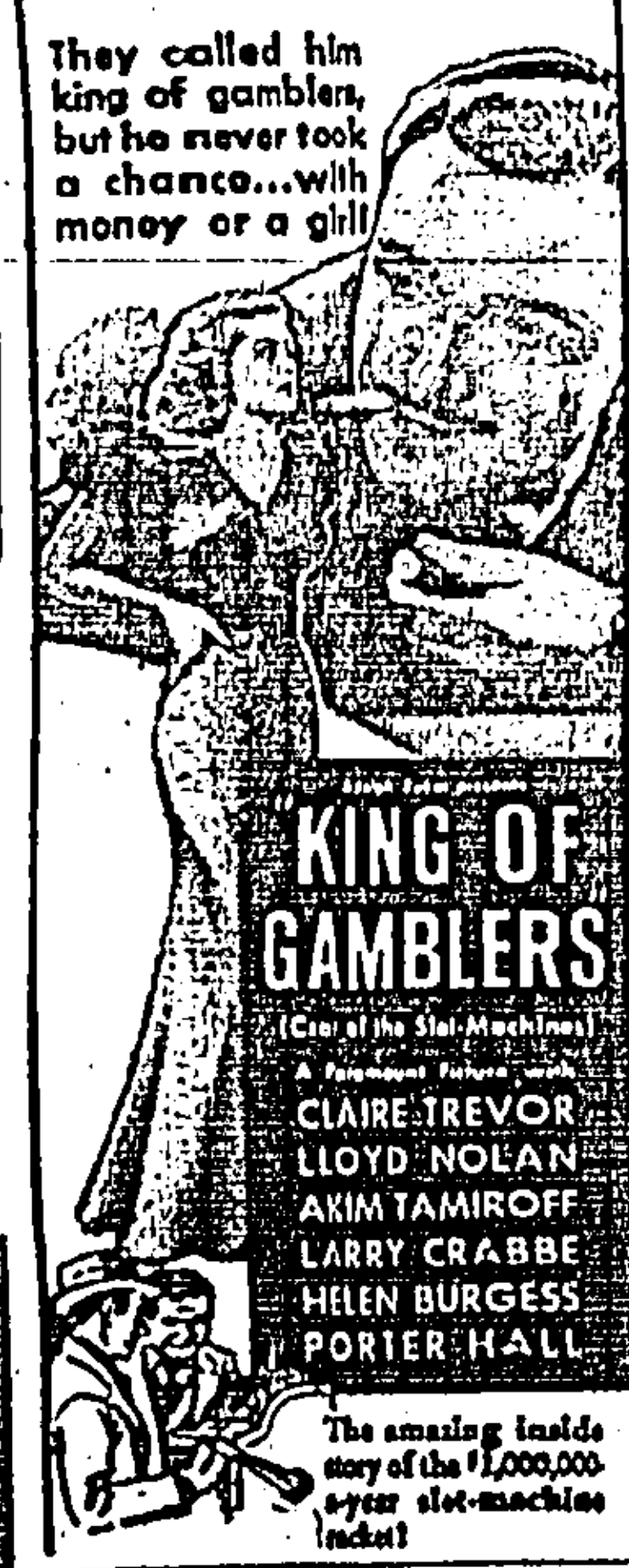
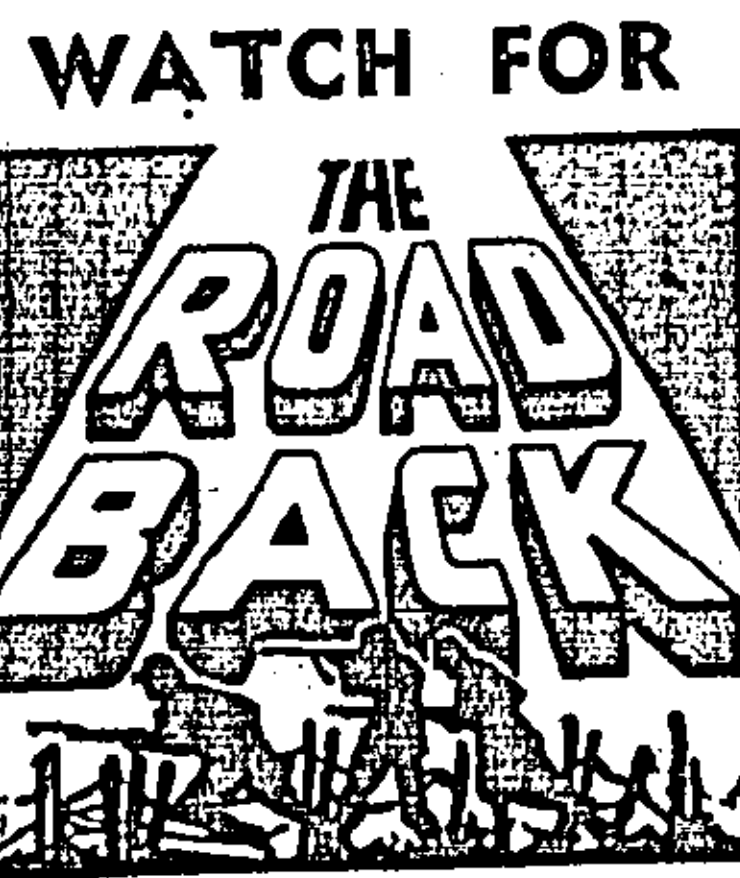
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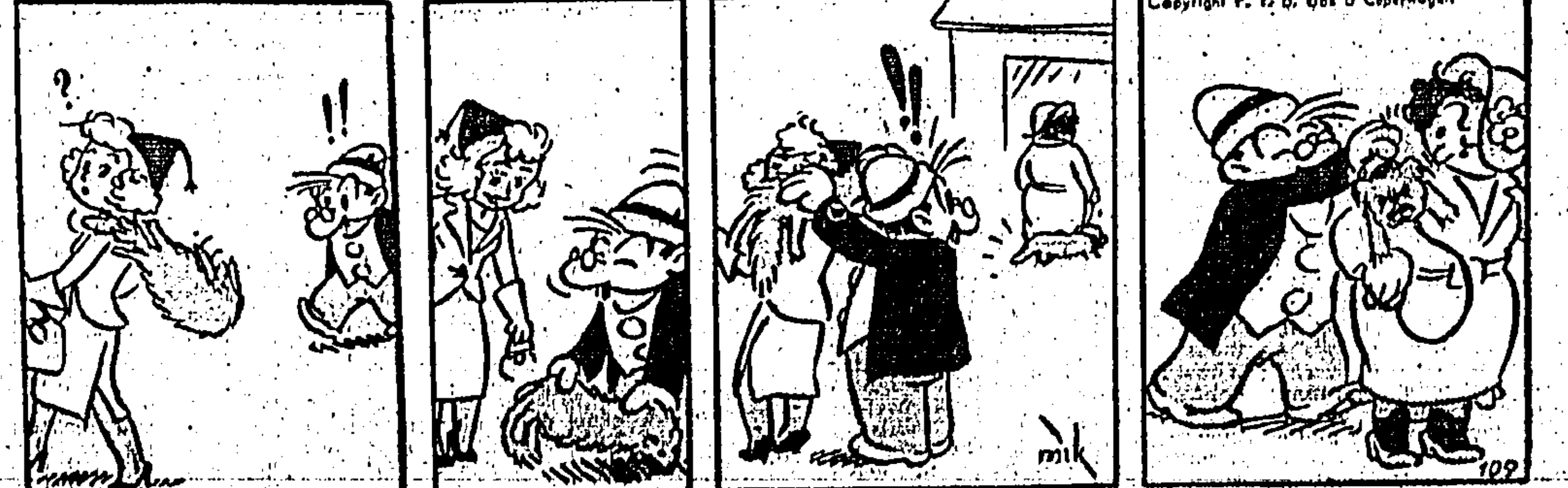
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## INTERNATIONAL





SHE is not a grouser; not a bitter woman. Is smart, alert, modern, she loves her job, and carries on in spite of its disadvantages. She knows its uncertain conditions! Good here, bad there—no enforceable standards—and hence the dearth of recruits. We go on—she says—because sick folk can't wait...

## WHO'D be a NURSE?

At first I used to hide when Sister came into my ward. They had warned me she was a holy terror—though later I found her quite decent. You see, I was only 17 when I started at H. . . . Matron told me to come along and see how I did.

We had to pay a premium, though this is not usual; and also mother had to supply my outfit; and my first pay was £10 a year. I have been qualified just three years: so that was happening seven years ago, anyway. I was there just a year, so keen that nothing mattered.

Then I went to H. . . . General and, of course, my year's training did not count, and I started all over again.

as told to  
**Joan Woolcombe**

week or more is still worked? That the total span of a girl's duties (between coming-on and going-off) may be 13 hours on day duty and 12 hours on night. That my mostly out of time on (two hours), and had to be attended in full uniform (more time, for changing).

After duty, at 8 p.m., we could only go out with (very) special permission. Of course, progressive hospitals, under the L.C.C. and B.M.S. and the others, give their staff complete freedom between 8 and 10 p.m.

But imagine having all the lights switched off at 10.30! We did. Nobody resented "only to bed"—we had to get sleep; but that lights off forebore got me down!

There was no telephone to see visitors, and no telephone of any access, and, as a general rule, never knew our free times till the actual day.

It was hard to be completely cut off from normal life. Try it and see.

I THINK perhaps the first time I really said: "Who'd be a Nurse . . ."

was after my first spell of real night duty. Perhaps it will tell you more about the whole thing if I just describe that as it happens, to-day—especially in understaffed places.

Well, listen: it's the end of the night, from 3.30 to 7, that gives you a close-up of "being a Nurse" and "debutante" combined.

—though, mind you, nothing takes away the fact it is the finest job on earth for the right woman. . . .

Well, in my case, I had a ward of 10 patients; between 5.45 (which was the earliest I might wake them) and 7—when I had to hand over to Day Nurse, I had to wash and tidy them and so on, and cook and serve their breakfasts.

This is a list of the things I had to do, and for, 18 semi-helpless cases: wash them, and take temperatures; do a round of bedpans; do their hair and their nails (and this means all these things thoroughly); change linen, and do any treatments due—and cook and serve 18 meals, all of which may be different.

Porridge, tea, bread and butter and eggs and bacon or eggs—you know the sort of thing. Mine was a medical ward, so the diet was fairly full.

This hour and a quarter was my nightmare; sometimes though I'm on night duty it comes back to me in sleep; because you were really "for it" if you were a moment late, whatever the cause, in my hospital.

I used to plan and re-plan ways of getting through; and patients, when they could, helped.

But even with a junior to cut bread and butter—it was a crazy race; and



—to wake a case who had only just dropped off to his first bit of sleep—well, I did not enjoy that, either.

What about pay and prospects? Prospects of employment, fine! There's a scarcity of trained State Registered Nurses.

Pay? Well—the College of Nursing, which is always battling for better conditions, has a suggested minimum scale: And even they only recommend £65 to £200 for staff nurses.

Private nurses get between three and four guineas a week and their full keep, of course.

As an example, my friend who has just qualified and is Staff Nurse doing "Casualty" at a smaller London hospital, gets £4 7s. 11d. a month less 7s. 2d. for superannuation scheme, and will get a pension of four-sixths of whatever salary she's getting when she retires.

Her hours are long, nine-hour day and a 4-hour week over a spread fortnight; but she's dead keen on her work, has a good matron, and does not grouse.

"It's a question of cash. If we could afford more staff it would ease things. Meanwhile—we must do the best we can. Patients don't stop being ill while we argue."

What she did not say—but probably thought, like I do—was that the shortage of recruits will go on, get worse,

unless girls can be sure of reasonable minimum conditions.

They want girls now, with matriculation standard or something, or they want them to pass a test examination before hospitals take them on.

You don't get that type of girl to take £18 a year, fair to middling conditions, a 54-hour week if she doesn't know—even then whether she's in body paid, just asked for, or a student taking pay because of the fine chances of learning a job with a future.

No, I have not said anything about nursing being a vocation. It must be, or you wouldn't get women sticking it in the face to middling hospitals, or modern-minded hospital experts—L.C.C., B.M.S., Middlesex and the rest—fighting for better conditions and better nurses!

**JOHN A. SMITH**

Asks—

## How Do You Use Wireless?

THERE are approximately 30,000,000 radio listeners in this country. During an average year the B.B.C. receives from them about 150,000 letters, expressing approval or disapproval of various programmes. Many of them are concerned with the fare in general: "I consider you give too much time to jazz" or "Can't we have more sports commentaries?" Most valuable to the directors of programmes are those letters which criticise in an intelligent manner particular broadcasts, but all letters, even those of unqualified appreciation, help to show the B.B.C. what the public wants.

This year, however, there has been a serious fall in the number of letters received. It is estimated that by next December the total will reach no more than 50,000, or only one-third of the usual number. As a result the B.B.C. has to face not only the task of giving the public what it wants (which is quite easy, if known), but also that of discovering what the public wants. As a way out of the B.B.C. has constituted 1,500 of its staff a representative public, and these people are asked to send in their views on the various programme items.

There are two obvious drawbacks to this scheme. First, it is doubtful whether even the 1,500 selected members are truly representative of the huge nation-wide audience behind the "micro." Second, an employee of the B.B.C. may not be too willing to criticise programmes when, at the same time, he feels he is indirectly criticising his employers. No doubt, it is easy to exaggerate the importance of this factor.

### Indifference to Programmes

But, far more interesting than any alternative the B.B.C. may adopt, is the mere fact of the drop in "listener response." It seems to indicate a growing indifference to the nature of broadcast programmes. During Coronation week a great deal of money and pains was spent on the production of "Merrie England," broadcast twice and listened to, was estimated, by twenty million people. The B.B.C. intended to guide its future policy in regard to such programmes by the tone of the huge mail that was expected to follow.

"Merrie England" brought in 44 letters. Similarly, the "singing mice" broadcast, on which the B.B.C. asked listeners to comment, produced only six replies. During the 1936-7 winter Scottish stations re-broadcast a series of hundreds of dance bands, full orchestras, trios, quartets, and soloists, and the words of these were not comments on programmes but queries on one matter or another.

It is ridiculous to suggest that the radio is not an important part of our

## EUROPEAN PARADOX

AN extensive tour among the people of five countries in Europe, just completed, has made clear to me the monstrous paradox that exists in Europe to-day.

While those who administer and govern the great dictatorships are constantly occupied in diplomatic manoeuvres and finesse for places in world politics, their people continue their daily pursuits little interested in the diplomatic game, and desiring only to be left alone in peace.

Crossing the battlefields of Flanders, which only twenty years ago were reduced to a wilderness of churned mud and tree stumps, but which are now covered with luxuriant growth and crops, I stopped to speak to the people about war and politics. But I soon found that their interests lay in peaceful pursuits, and that what interested them in the doings of diplomats and statesmen was merely incidental to the main business of living.

Strangely enough, I found the same in Germany and Italy. Right down the Rhine gorge from Cologne to Coblenz, which only recently at the re-occupation witnessed the marching of soldiers and military display, the people are peace-loving and desire only to be left alone to their work, their crops, their dances, and their songs.

Yet, next to the Brenner pass, the Rhine valley must be one of the most strongly fortified frontiers in Europe. There are evidences of strong garrisons all the way along the river and, of course, one is always conscious of the existence of the French Maginot line only a few kilometres to the south.

### Saluting Maria

Bavaria is the same. But in that country of dense forest, rich pastures, and enchanting scenery resembling parts of Scotland, one gets the first unmistakable evidence of national political consciousness. The Nazi salute and the "Heil Hitler," are used on every occasion of meeting and parting, and as one approaches Munich, the early storm-centre of contemporary German politics, the signs become so commonplace that one takes them for granted as one would a polite "good evening" or "good morning."

The people are peacefully inclined as are their neighbours in the Rhine valley, but they have more interest in politics. When I was there, they were just preparing Munich for the arrival of Herr Hitler and, naturally, feeling was running high. But high though the feeling was, it was neither bellicose nor chauvinistic. Indeed, they seemed to be convinced that war is a remote possibility.

Austria is in different mood. Its towns and villages are less well cared for than those of Germany, and one is uncomfortably conscious of an undercurrent of dissatisfaction and unrest. A competent observer told me that eighty per cent. of rural Austria and a large part of the towns incline to Nazism. The impression I got is that though general war is as far removed from the people's thoughts as it is from those of the German peasantry, the possibility of internal rising cannot be ruled out.

### The Two Italies

The paradox of peace and power is clearly seen whenever the Brenner pass is crossed into Italy. There, the social conditions of the people are largely as they were when I saw them 15 years ago just before the March on Rome. But, unlike Germany, Italy is really two countries—the new and the old.

The new is the military machine, the vast schemes of road, rail, and hydro-electric construction, and huge imposing administrative offices in the austere architectural style at the great centres, where armies of officials bustle about, papers rustle, and rubber stamps thump incessantly; the old is the Italian peasantry and the village populations.

Fascist Italy differs from the new Germany in a curious respect. Whereas the change in Germany is psychological and touches the very person of the people, that of Italy is one of mathematical and mechanical precision affecting the instruments of government and defence. This is gradually being extended from the top downwards and there is evidence

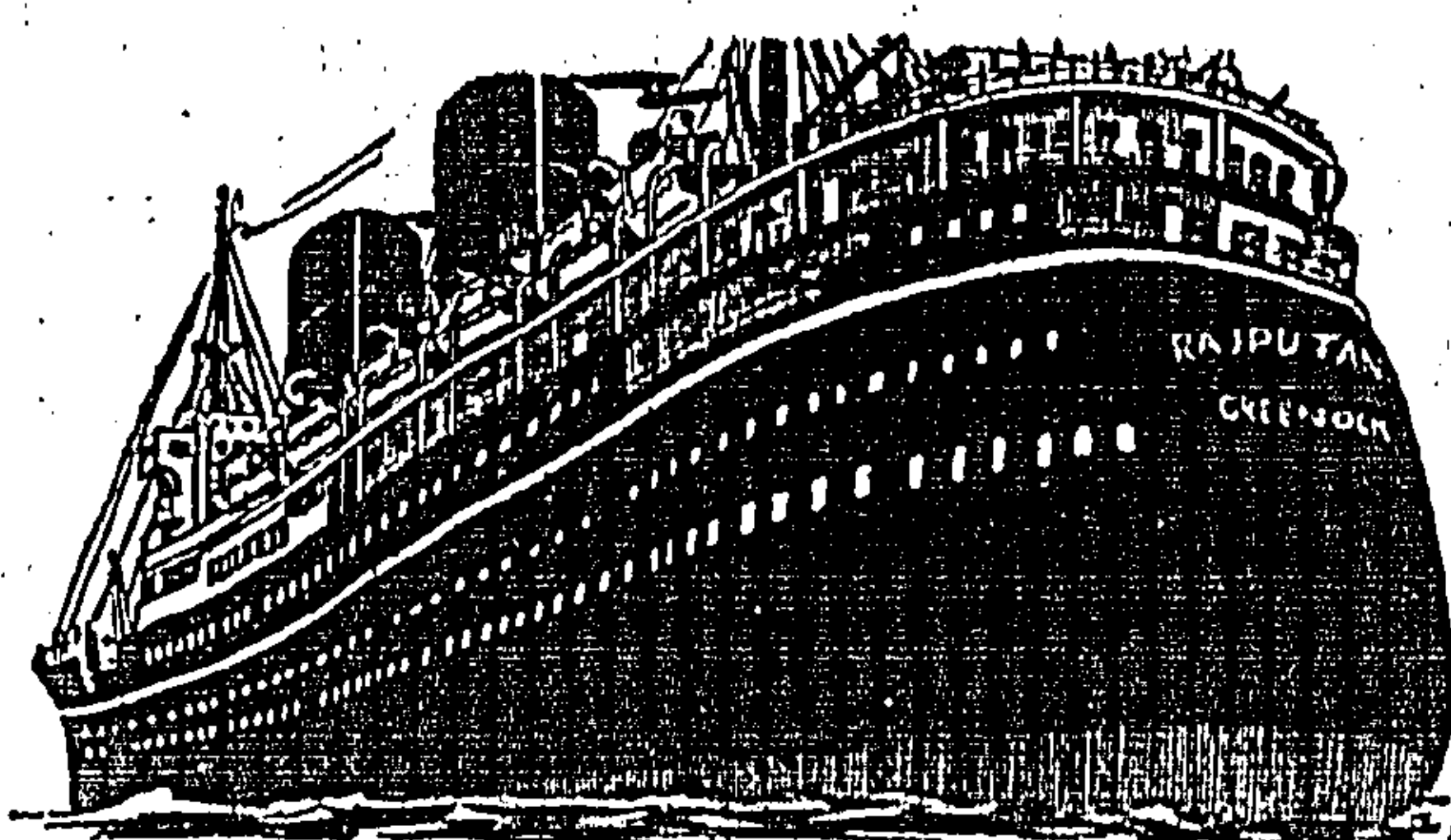
of adonoidal "blues" as well as those of adonoidal "blues" singers, baritones, and thundering basses. All this vast output of more or less genuine art has flown past our ears, but what has it left behind?

A few facts. We may recognise the names of more operatic singers than we know in pre-B.B.C. days, and we may know more of what is happening outside our immediate environment. But I doubt whether we are much wiser as a result of 15 years' greater more fluent in self-expression or more often lifted out of our everyday selves.

The technique of listening is a difficult one. It requires great concentration, for more than does, say, reading or watching a play. Consequently, it cannot be continued for long at a time. Again, when a thing becomes very easily obtainable and very cheap it soon ceases to be of value.

Maybe the next development in radio will be a reduction in programme length, the extension of the "intermission" in the items broadcast. I know a move to such an end would meet with a storm of protest. But only a similar plan would do away with the essential illogicality of 14 hours daily of music, variety, news, and plays, all huddled together like the ingredients of an Irish stew, much of it of no real value.

John A. Smith.



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TILAWA	10,000	14th Nov.	Amoy & Japan.
RAJPUTANA	17,000	12th Nov.	Japan.
SANTHIA	8,000	25th Nov.	Amoy & Japan.

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be a source of weakness. Every agency of propaganda and channel of information is controlled by the State so that it can be used at any time to work up a mass hysteria for political purposes to unite the two elements—the government and the people.

It is doubtful if these devices would prove as successful in the case of Italy, where there is still wide freedom of expression, as they would in Germany, but an English resident in Stresa told me that they were used with great effect during the period of the sanctions, when national solidarity was of primary importance.

One thing I found common to all countries, even among certain sections in France, is the fear of Bolshevism. The mention of the word to them is like a red rag to a bull. They all look upon it as we would the plague. The dictators know this and exploit it to the full, for almost every boarding has something about Bolshevism.

What precisely is included in the term Bolshevism is a question to which I could not get a really conclusive answer, but there is no doubt that it plays a large part in their politics and is ever present in their thoughts as war is absent.

W. Ninian Stewart

## MY ANNUAL REST

I LIKE to think of my holiday as my annual rest. I always go away with the firm intention of having a lazy time, with no strenuous exercise and as much rest as possible. I have just come back from my annual rest, and on thinking it over I begin to wonder.

The first morning I intended getting up late, but the smell of sea air and the first rays of sunshine entering my room awoke me. It was taken up by swimming, walking, irresistible. I got up and dressed, running, diving, climbing, driving. A short walk before breakfast, in riding, playing tennis, golf, and the cool of the morning, can do no harm, I thought. I had my walk.

After breakfast I found a comfortable chair and decided to bask in the sun. I sat for about ten minutes when someone suggested a swim. We went to the beach and stayed there till lunch time. I swam, and raced, and dived, and plunged, and returned exhausted to the house.

"Never mind," I thought, "I'll rest in the afternoon. It's better to have some exercise during the cooler part of the day."

By the time lunch was over I felt like a navvy and never wasted a better and went for a motor run in the afternoon. When we got back a book. And I think I did sit down to read a book and decided to spend a quiet evening.

I managed to rest for half an hour, change the name, I am back from played tennis.

I went to bed at a little after twelve after a good game of bridge. I slept the sleep of the almost dead.

Next morning my intentions were as good as ever. I did stay in bed till eight o'clock, but I did not get up till nine. Neither did I resist other temptations, and we went for a long walk before lunch. In the afternoon I played tennis again. In the evening I climbed a hill—no, a mountain!

The days which followed were taken up by swimming, walking, running, diving, climbing, driving, irresistible. I got up and dressed, running, diving, climbing, driving. A short walk before breakfast, in riding, playing tennis, golf, and the cool of the morning, can do no harm, I thought. I had my walk.

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Miller Watson.



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Nagara Maru	Sat., 30th Oct.
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Kamo Maru	Sat., 27th Nov.

Bombay via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

Toyooka Maru	Wed., 27th Oct.
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Nagara Maru	Tues., 26th Oct.
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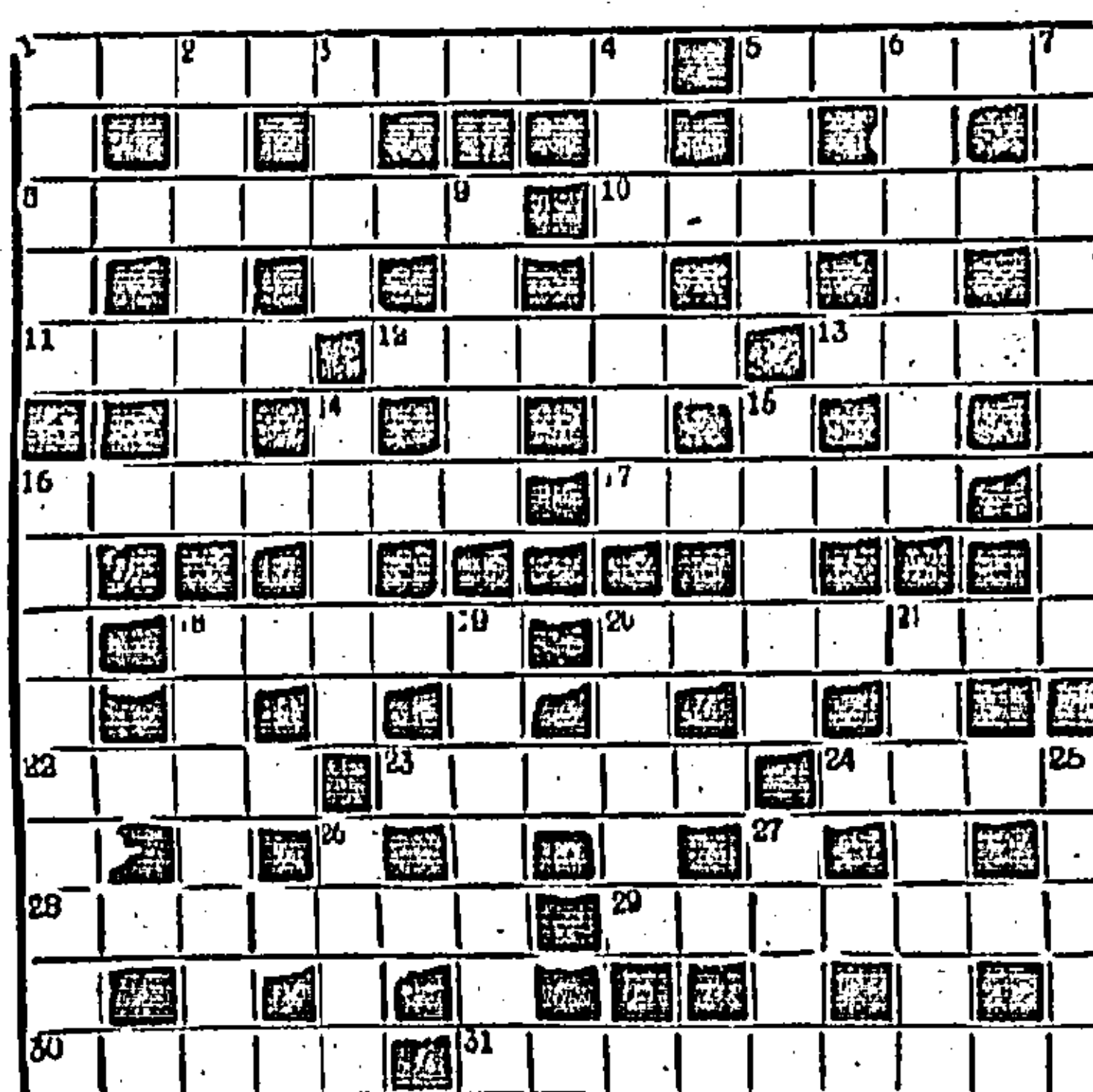
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## OUR BRITISH CROSSWORDS



- ACROSS**
- What can be amusing me, I wonder?
  - Performed in a somewhat archaic fashion.
  - Type.
  - Laughs when it cries.
  - You want a vessel. Have a boat.
  - before the others.
  - Tankards (rev.).
  - There is no lack of point in the contents of this volume.
  - Gets into a perfect ferment if caught in the wet.
  - Good dog for a bid man.
  - Sharing (anag.).
  - This net is not often spread by the modern girl.
  - There's a time for everything; this is the time to make words.
  - Laughs, but are paid nothing.
  - Seems A.I. though rather muddled.
  - Alter in due course.
  - In tables, but not in billiard tables.

- ACROSS**
- Posts for men of women, but it's men who bear the burden.
  - A force that must be taken seriously.
  - Wrong? Right.
  - Makes only one fest in a month, but a grand one.
  - Mind your head!
  - A really good drink that will cool one.

- DOWN**
- Necessarily a trying time for cricketers (two words, 4, 5).
  - Smooth tongued.
  - Quote this incorrectly!
  - Meet.
  - It's only right when it loses it's head. Isn't it awful?
  - Then air (anag.).
  - Is put up in the military station, and put down too.
  - When heavy blows are frequently distributed.
  - Eggs, ham in this—more or less. Sorry.
  - Mount with a heap of sand.
  - 26 Carry.
  - 27 Well in the U.S.A.

- DEPRECIATION**
- PARSNIP BLESSED  
AMERICAN FASCIST  
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INTERPRETERS

## BOOKS



"The dimpled veteran of a hundred literary feasts."

## Collective Insecurity

By H. M. Swanwick  
(Capricorn, 8s. 6d.)

"WHAT about the poor old League of Nations now?" Sometimes the question comes feebly, sometimes pitifully. But I think I know the rough answer. The League will go on. And the League will develop. (Where it is destroyed by some catastrophe, it would be recreated.) But it will develop into something decidedly different from the design of 1919.

I suppose that that, in the eyes of orthodox, is heresy. But facts are more important than dogmas. And the fact is that institutions under pressure of reality always grow to something which their first designers never foresaw. Things change; and must adapt themselves to environment if they are to survive.

At the moment the League is in rapid evolution. And it is now more important than ever to think clearly and calmly about the possibilities of its future. So Mrs. Swanwick's challenging book is very welcome. She is like too many writers on the League over-excited at times. She is slipped about such trifles as facts and dates. But she is provocative. And if she provokes to thought instead of merely to angry controversy her book will do good. She writes as one who has watched the League from the start and has twice been in (24 and 29) an Assembly Debate.

Her thesis is threefold. That the whole character of the League was warped and perverted by its beginnings, by its double rôle as a League of Nations and an Alliance of Victoria. That the League system is "fundamentally unworkable according to its professed intentions." That concentration on the idea of stopping war by force instead of by removal of its causes has made the League "top-sidled to the degree of deformity."

To which she adds a protest against the "moralising, the preaching, the recriminating, the judging and justifying"—against the "elaborate hypocrisy" which kills thought and justice alike. All of which is well worth thinking about.

W. N. E.

## ROGER PIPPETT gives THE TOAST OF MR. WELLS!

FELLOW-READERS, I give you Mr. Wells, dimpled veteran of a hundred literary feasts! He has taught us more than most of our school-masters ever did. Delighting, infuriating and exciting, in scores of untidy, sprawling books he has "lived aloud." And now, he has taken time off from prophecy to hand us, in *Brynhild* (Methuen, 7s. 6d.), a long novel about pomposity and love.

If I wrote a poem about a skylink, the critics would discover propaganda in it, as once complained. Well, I found propaganda on nearly every page of *Brynhild*—propaganda for Wells the story-teller, Wells the ironist, Wells the wary romantic. As entertaining a propagandist as ever buttonholed an audience at a fair.

He takes a little author, Rowland Palase, a suave, witty fellow, whose pose was to acquiesce in everything and believe in nothing, and sets him juggling about his reputation, blowing him about on great gusts of publicity until his wife, Brynhild, sickens at the sight and falls in love with Alt Bunter, his crude, exasperated and exasperating literary rival.

Mr. Wells is a long time getting into his stride (I fancy he pined with several ideas before he struck the *Brynhild* line), so, for once, you will have to be patient with him for the first fifty pages. But, long before the end, silly, pretentious Mr. Palase is in ruins and Brynhild has grown up.

I found her, like most of those steady-eyed Wellman women, a little too bright and good to be entirely convincing, though her gradual disillusionment with her husband is perfectly shown. But Mr. Palase and Alt and Immanuel Clode, the publicity expert, and a score of lesser figures are etched in H. G.'s delectable and most hilarious style.

And the whole story is alive with a queer, spiteful, wise exuberance that is manna to a hungry reviewer stumbling through the dry and dusty of contemporary fiction. Follow-readers, believers and unbelievers, bored or eager, I give you Mr. Wells!

★

## For Us in the Dark

By Naomi Royde Smith  
(Macmillan, 8s. 6d.)

THE transformation scene of the week is staged by Miss Royde Smith, who raises the curtain on a really rich and juicy romance, as long and as full of wealth and wickedness, violence and morality as *East Lynne*. And as incredible and as compelling. I waited for a dull or more than probable moment and could not find one. From *Francis*, the birth during the Great War, through that fantastic childhood with her supposed parents and her impossible marriage to an impoverished aristocratic ruffian (red-haired), to her death four years ago to the corpses of almost everyone she knew.

A foolish angel in a nest of scoundrels.

Jocelyn, Francis trips along, an entrancing Cinderella whose fairy coach turns back into a pumpkin before she reaches the ball. She is passed off as an heiress: her reputed father gaily runs through most of her fortune; a lord marries her to get what little cash is left; and she is shut up in a draughty castle while both families argue feverishly about the cost of the coats for the drawing-room fire.

Naturally, in a novel of this kind, things can only go one way—from bad to worse. And when the lord has to have an heir somehow or other, and the skeletons in his cupboard rattle so loudly that they can be heard in the servants' hall, we are soon at the death-without-glory stage. I must admit I enjoyed it all immensely, especially the vision of Miss Royde Smith in melodramatic mood.

★

## Freedom's Crooked Sears

By Alexander Henderson  
(Hamish Hamilton, 7s. 6d.)

IF you want to breathe the everlastingly nervous, is-that-man-at-the-next-table listening-to-my-conversation air of Nazi Berlin, I urge you to follow Mr. Henderson through the door of the night-club where his hero sits drinking coffee with that temperamental singer, Maria.

Follow him, too, to the British Embassy and watch his jumpy fellow-journalists keeping each other's spirits up. Go with him to the headquarters of the Secret Police. Penetrate—that is the only word—the wretched suburban colonies of huts and shacks which war veterans call home.

I went all the way willingly with Mr. Henderson, for, as the former Berlin correspondent of a great British news agency, he knows his stuff down to the longy preening in a beggar's outstretched hand, the speck of mud on an SS man's shining boot.

*Freedom's Crooked Sears* is not only a tense and thrilling story of continual mysterious "disappearances." It is full of vivid, flashlight snapshots of present-day Berlin. I know few authors who have communicated so pointedly and pathetically the dithering plight of sensitive men and women under a dictatorship.

★

## CONSIGNEES' NOTICE.

N. Y. K. LINE  
(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

The Steamship "HARUNA MARU."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 30th October, 1937, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives on any Tuesdays and Fridays at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period. For the examination of damaged dutiable goods, the consignees must arrange for a Revenue Officer to be present.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance has been effected. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1937.

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V. M. GRAYBURN, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1937.

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(Incorporated in England, 1920).

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W. J. WADDINGTON, Manager.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... £2,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... £3,000,000

MANCHESTER BRANCH:—  
71 Mosley St., Manchester.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:—  
Aloer Star, Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Delhi, Haiphong, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Madras, Malacca, Manila, Medan, Mombasa, Moscow, Nagasaki, New York, Penang, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

The Bank's Head Office in London undertakes Executor and Trustee business, and claims recovery of British Income Tax overpaid, on terms which may be obtained at any of its Agencies or Branches.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up) ..... ¥1,000,000  
Reserve Fund ..... ¥124,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:—  
Alexandria, Amoy, Bangkok, Batavia, Berlin, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Delhi, Haiphong, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Madras, Malacca, Manila, Medan, Mombasa, Moscow, Nagasaki, New York, Penang, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

Y. K. GRAYBURN, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1937.

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ..... \$10,000,000  
Paid-up Capital ..... \$5,500,000  
Reserve and Undivided Profits ..... \$2,776,726.76

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.  
10, Des Voeux Road, Central.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—  
Sir Shouson Chow, Chairman.

Li Koon Chun, Esq., Fung Ping Wah, Esq., Li Lan Sang, Esq., Wong Yung Tong, Esq., Wang Ching Sheng, Esq., Kan Ying Po, Esq., KAN YONG PO, Esq., Chief Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—  
Amoy, Canton, Cebu, Colombo, Haiphong, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Madras, Malacca, Manila, Medan, Mombasa, Moscow, Nagasaki, New York, Penang, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

General Exchange and Banking business transacted and overdrafts granted on approved security. Current and Fixed Deposit accounts opened.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS IN LOCAL CURRENCY—Interest allowed at 2% per annum.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at rates which may be obtained on application.

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES AND PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT (for use on board P. & O. and B. S. steamers) are issued at current rate of exchange and free of commission.

CHEQUES sold and cashed. AMERICAN EXPRESS—TRAVELLERS' EXECUTORSHIP and Trusteeships undertaken.

W. J. WADDINGTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1937.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST  
FREIGHT AND  
PASSENGER SERVICES

**LONDON SERVICE**

MENESTHEUS	sails 3rd Nov. for Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow.
AENEAS	sails 10th Nov. for Marseilles, London, Rotterdam, & Glasgow.

**LIVERPOOL SERVICE**

ATREUS	sails 7th Nov. for Liverpool, and Glasgow.
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**NEW YORK SERVICE**

TROILUS	sails 7th Nov. for Boston, New York, Philadelphia & Baltimore via Cape of Good Hope.
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**PACIFIC SERVICE** (via Dalien, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama)

TYNDAREUS	sails 18th Nov. for Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
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**INWARD SERVICE**

AGAMEMNON	Due 20 Oct. From U. K. via Straits.
NELEUS	Due 2 Nov. From U. K. via Straits.

Special reduced fares are quoted for cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation.

For freight, passage rates and information apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

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is Yours to Command

President Lines' frequent sailings and their unique stopover privileges allow you to visit the world's great cities and enjoy the most comfortable and enjoyable travelling "The President Line way."

TO SAN FRANCISCO NEW YORK AND BOSTON			TO SEATTLE, VICTORIA "THE EXPRESS ROUTE"		
Via Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, San Francisco, Panama Canal and Havana.			Via Kobe and Yokohama.		
Pres. Hoover	Noon	Oct. 27	Pres. Grant	Midnight	Nov. 5
Pres. Coolidge	10.00 a.m.	Nov. 13	Pres. Jackson	Midnight	Nov. 19
Pres. Taft	8.00 a.m.	Dec. 1	Pres. Jefferson	Midnight	Dec. 3
Pres. Hoover	8.00 a.m.	Dec. 11	Pres. McKinley	Midnight	Dec. 17
Pres. Lincoln	8.00 a.m.	Dec. 29	Pres. Grant	Midnight	Dec. 31
Pres. Coolidge	8.00 a.m.	Jan. 5	Pres. Jackson	Midnight	Jan. 14

EUROPE, NEW YORK AND BOSTON			MANILA THE MOST FREQUENT SERVICE		
Via Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Suez Canal, Naples, Genoa and Marseilles.			Next Sailings:		
Pres. Monroe	8.00 a.m.	Nov. 25	Pres. Monroe	8.00 p.m.	Oct. 25
Pres. Adams	8.00 a.m.	Nov. 27	Pres. Grant	8.00 p.m.	Oct. 30
Pres. Harrison	8.00 a.m.	Nov. 21	Pres. Coolidge	8.00 p.m.	Nov. 5
Pres. Polk	8.00 a.m.	Dec. 5	Pres. Adams	8.00 a.m.	Nov. 7
Pres. Pierce	8.00 a.m.	Dec. 19	Pres. Jackson	8.00 p.m.	Nov. 13
Pres. Van Buren	8.00 a.m.	Jan. 2	Pres. Harrison	8.00 a.m.	Nov. 21

MOST FREQUENT SERVICE ON THE PACIFIC

## DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES AMERICAN MAIL LINE

PRUDER BUILDING—HONG KONG.  
CANTON BRANCH—21, FRENCH CONCEPTION.

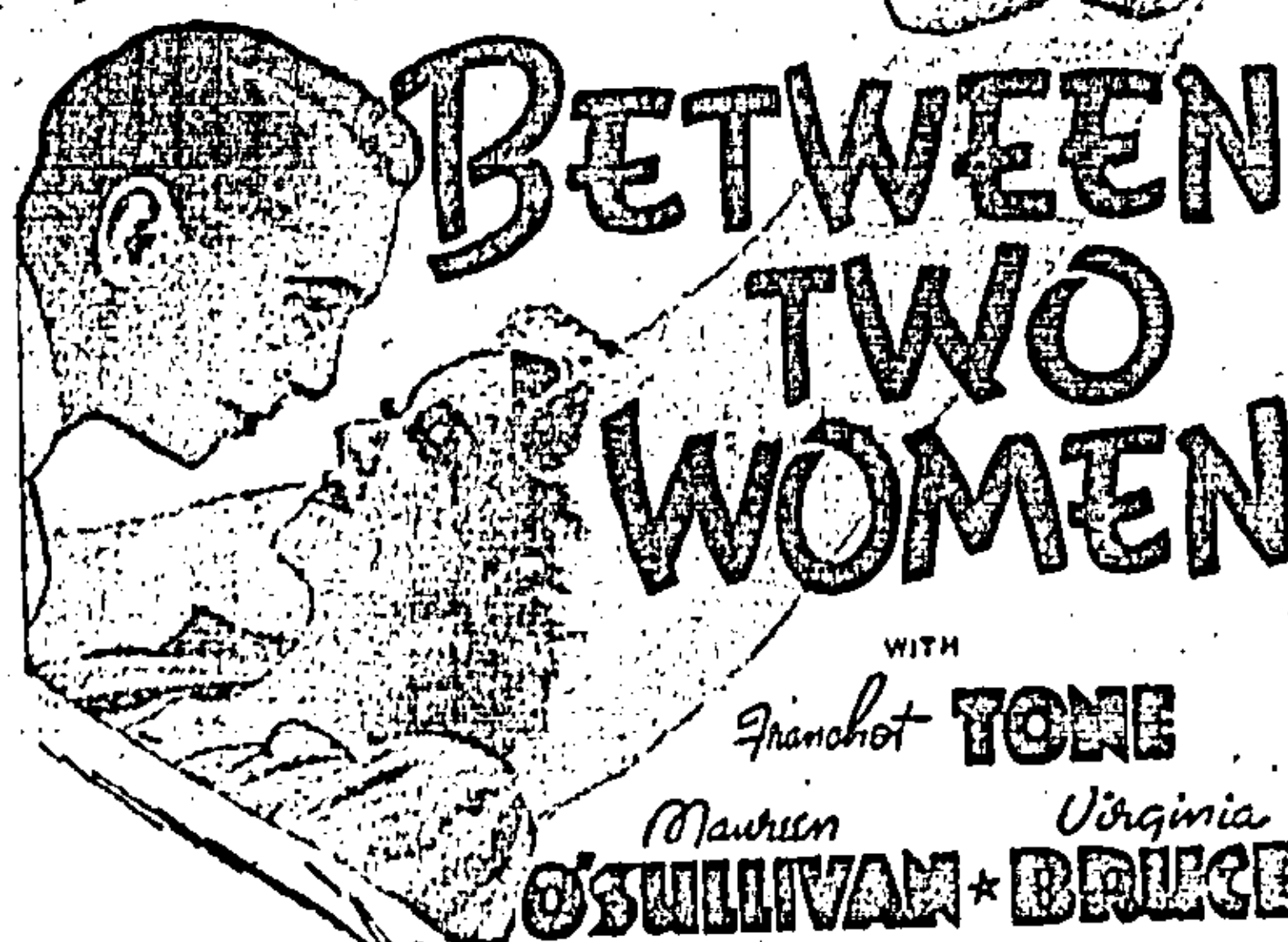


# KING'S

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 &amp; 9.30 P.M.

## "DISASTER CALL!"

A great hospital mobilizes for a dread train wreck... drama blazes from the screen... and the tangled romances of men and women in white are unraveled in a climax you'll never forget! M-G-M's thrilling successor to "Men in White!"



NEXT CHANGE "THE CASE OF THE BLACK CAT" with RICARDO CORTEZ - JUNE TRAVIS

DAILY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

# STAR

TO-DAY ONLY



TO-MORROW "MAKE WAY FOR TO-MORROW" Victor Moore - Boulah Bondi A Paramount Picture.

## JAPANESE DRIVE

Long-Heralded Offensive Starts

Shanghai, Oct. 23. During an encounter early this morning along the Lihong-Tazang motor road, the Japanese penetrated into Machiaochia Village where the Chinese were forced to retreat. On the Kwangfu-Chenchiangh sector the Chinese are continuing to take the offensive, and it is claimed to-night that a slight advance had been made during the day. Forty Japanese tanks led an attack at Chenchiangh village last night. They succeeded in breaking through, but this morning they were forced to retreat. During the fighting on October 21 around Shihshinglungmiao, and Tawangmiao, the Chinese claim to have killed 260 Japanese, including a number of officers, and seized 140 rifles and two aircraft machine-guns.—Central News.

### CHINESE KEEP POSITIONS

Shanghai, Oct. 24. Under the cover of heavy artillery fire Japanese forces launched repeated fierce attacks on Chinese positions in the Kwangfu sector last night and this morning. A unit of 400 Japanese troops were especially gallant in trying to drive a wedge into the Chinese line at Hsiaochia-chai.

The Chinese, however, kept their position intact.—Central News.

### LONG-HERALDED OFFENSIVE

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (3.50 p.m.). The Japanese have launched their long heralded general offensive.—Reuter.

### CHINESE RETREAT?

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (4.11 p.m.). According to Japanese army communiques the offensive was launched yesterday with the Chinese to-day starting to retreat from Tazang and Kiangwan, upon which the strongest pressure has been applied.

The Japanese assert their aircraft are bombing the retreating troops, while warship artillery is shelling them. A Chinese spokesman denies the Japanese claim and says the Chinese have not withdrawn anywhere. He also claims the capture of Fuhlan.

## MARKET FIRM AT CLOSE

The Hongkong Stock Exchange official summary of 12.30 p.m. Saturday, is as follows:

The market was firm, but restricted, and turnover low in consequence.

**Buyers**  
Indo-China (Ref.) \$51.  
Indo-China (Def.) \$43.  
H.K. & W. Docks \$27.4.  
Providents (Old) \$2.07.4.  
Providents (New) \$0.30.  
H.K. & S. Hotels \$5.15.  
H.K. Lands \$30.4.  
H.K. Realities \$4.70.  
H.K. Tramways \$13.40.  
Peak Trams (Old) \$7.4.  
Peak Trams (New) \$3.4.  
Star Ferries \$80.4.  
Yumail Ferries \$23.4.  
China Lights (Old) \$11.45.  
China Lights (New) \$11.10.  
H.K. Electric \$53.4.  
Macao Electric \$10.4.  
Cements \$12.4.  
Dairy Farms \$24.4.  
Watsons \$4.4.  
Sincere \$1.35.  
Wm. Powell \$0.40.  
Construction (New) \$1.  
Vibro Piling \$5.4.

**Sellers**  
Providents (New) \$0.35.  
Dairy Farms \$24.4.  
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 7%pm.  
H.K. & K. Wharves \$110.  
H.K. & S. Hotels \$5.20.  
Star Ferries \$80.  
China Lights (Old) \$11.55.  
Cements \$12.4/12.35.

University on the road from Hong-kow Park to Kiangwan.—Reuter.

**THREAT TO TAZANG**  
Shanghai, Oct. 24 (10.3 p.m.). A Chinese spokesman stated that fierce fighting was going on a mile north of Tazang. The Japanese were making a determined attempt to push back the Chinese line, but were being checked. He added that Kwangfu was still in Chinese hands, but admitted, however, that the Chinese had withdrawn a short distance from Chenchiangh, three and a half miles north-west of Tazang. The Japanese claim they have virtually reached the gates of Tazang and are about two miles from Nan-halang.

A Chinese communique states the situation at the front "is absolutely in hand" and concludes, "Do not believe the extravagant claims of the Japanese. Tazang is expected to withstand any threat."—Reuter.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by FRANKLIN FRANKLIN, at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street in the City of Victoria, Hongkong

# Mother's Diary For Sleeping Beauty

## Five Years' History She Will Never Read

After sleeping for five years and seven months like an enchanted princess in a story-book, pretty Patricia Maguire, thirty-two-year-old typist, of Oak Park, Illinois, died in hospital at the end of last month. On St. Valentine's Day, 1932, Patricia came home after a strenuous game of tennis, stretched on a settee, and yawned. "Gee, I feel I'm getting that sleepy sickness I've read about," she murmured.

She forced herself to get up, mailed a valentine to her boy friend, returned to her settee.

"Mother," she called wearily, "just kiss me." Then she fell asleep. She had been asleep ever since.

Doctors from all over the world who studied her coma were able only to diagnose it as encephalitis lethargica (sleepy sickness) of a kind they had never seen before, writes the New York correspondent of the Daily Express.

They used every conceivable remedy to rouse her—serums, sunbaths, heat treatments, electric rays, but Patricia slept on.

Two months ago serious stomach trouble developed, but doctors during her last few days had been prevented from operating. Bronchial pneumonia set in.

### BY HER BEDSIDE

Patient, hopeful Mrs. Peter Miley crept into the small hospital room where her daughter died and grabbed a big red book which lay open on the bedside table. She closed it tenderly and took it home.

In that book Mrs. Miley, confident her daughter would awaken, had written a chronicle of what happened during Patricia's long sleep, events at home that would have been all-important to Patricia, events abroad that have re-shaped the course of nations.

Among the entries for 1932 were: Kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby; Amelia Earhart's flight across the Atlantic.

Franklin D. Roosevelt's election as President.

In 1933 there were stories of the collapse of the nation's banks, of the legislation of weak beer, but in much bolder handwriting was the recording of a smile passing over Patricia's still features.

1934 and John Dillinger's reign of terror. King Albert's death in Belgium, the burning of the Morro Castle, arrest of Bruno Hauptmann for the Lindbergh kidnapping.

### SPECIAL DIET

None of these things did Patricia know. Nor did she know that the doctors put her on a special diet in that year in a new attempt to cure her.

Then came 1935. Lindbergh left America to live in England, Abyssinia was invaded by Italian troops; war-drum sounded throughout Europe.

Patricia, in her own little world of dreams, turned over in bed without help.

Mrs. Miley went with joy as she wrote in her diary, "There are times when Pat seems to recognise us."

But the days lengthened into weeks and months.

Came 1936, and Mrs. Miley kept her history of modern times up to date with King George's death; outbreak of the Spanish war; re-election of Roosevelt; abdication of King Edward.

With those changes in the world's history the mother's hopes of Patricia's recovery began to dwindle. Then the big red book told of Patricia's loss of fifty pounds in weight, or her weakening condition, of her removal from her little square room in Oak Park to hospital, of the fight doctors made to save her life.

## Girl Cyclist Banned For One Year

Kathleen Taylor, of Grandale, London, was bound over by the local resident magistrate and ordered not to cycle for a year. She was charged with careless cycling.

It was alleged that Kathleen caused a motor-car to swerve and overturn, and that she did not stop after the crash.

## Girl Flier Given Wild Reception

Car Carries Her Through Cheering Crowds In London

Broadbent's Bad Luck



Jean Batten

London, Oct. 24.

When Miss Jean Batten, famous aviatrix, who to-day set a new world record in a flight from Australia to England, arrived at her London Hotel from Croydon, she stated that she could still hear the roar of the engine.

Earlier she drove in triumph, standing in a car, through the streets, cheered by the crowds who had gathered to welcome her.

At Croydon she was greeted by her mother who came from New Zealand for the purpose.

When Miss Batten alighted from her plane after the record-breaking flight, she was almost too stiff to stand. She had to be carried from the plane through a milling and enthusiastic throng.—Reuter.

### BROADBENT'S BAD LUCK

Baghdad, Oct. 24.

Harold Broadbent, the Australian flier who is attempting a world record flight from England to Australia, told Reuter here to-day that he was fed up and would probably abandon the flight at Basrah as he had lost too much time owing to encountering headwinds all the way from London.

He was forced down in the desert 60 miles from Baghdad without petrol, borrowed a donkey from Arabs, and rode four miles to obtain petrol from the nearest motor car. With this he resumed his flight to England.—Reuter.

### 14 HOURS TO SPARE

London, Oct. 24.

A new record Australia to England solo flight achieved by Miss Jean Batten, when she landed at Lympne at 3.45 p.m. to-day, beating the record by 14 hours 10 minutes.

Her total time from Port Darwin was 5 days 18 hours 15 minutes, compared with F. H. Broadbent's 6 days 8 hours 25 minutes.

Miss Batten, whose plane was escorted by other planes over the channel, arrived tired, but smiling, and was wildly cheered by a crowd of hundreds as she was lifted from the plane.

She took off again from Lympne at 4.8 p.m. and landed at Croydon 27 minutes later.—Reuter.

### RETURN CONFIRMED

Basra, Oct. 24.

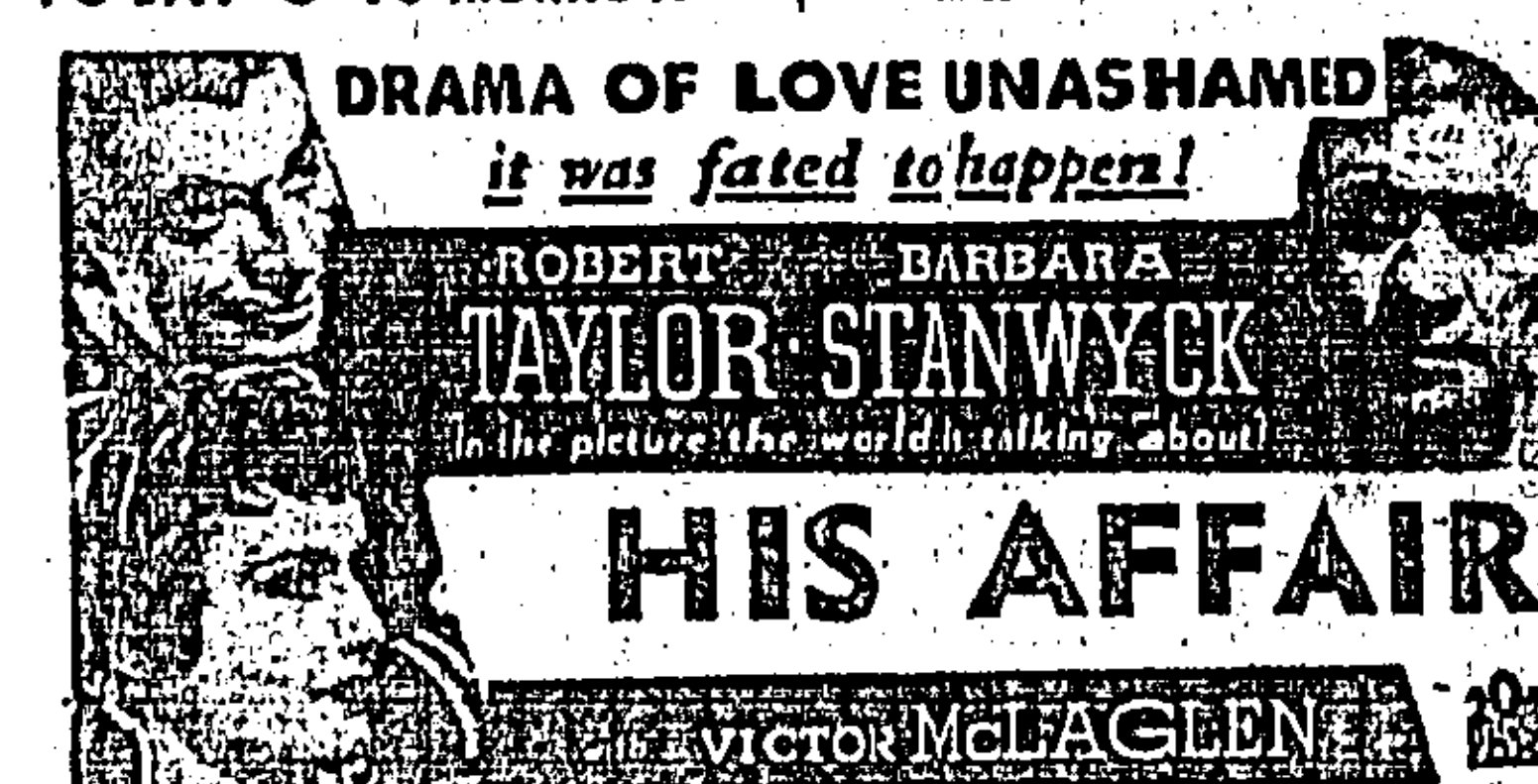
Harold Broadbent has experienced more bad weather and has been forced to return to England.—Reuter.

### AIDING RED CROSS

A Grand Concert will be given on Wednesday, October 27, at 8.30 p.m. at the Kowloon Tong Club (by courtesy of the General Committee), Waterloo Road, by the S. Conte Verde Orchestra, the Choral Group (under the leadership of Prof. Gualdi), and many popular local artists, among whom are Mrs. J. P. M. M. Hrovatin, Messrs. G. F. D'Acquino and Mr. Li Chor Chi, in aid of the Chinese Red Cross.

# QUEENS & ALHAMBRA

HONG KONG KOWLOON  
AT 2.30-5.15 7.20-9.30 P.M. AT 2.30 5.20 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.  
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW LAST TIMES TO-DAY



WEDNESDAY AT The QUEEN'S "KING OF GAMBLERS" Lloyd Nolan - Claire Trevor

TO-MORROW AT The ALHAMBRA "MEN IN EXILE" Dick Purcell - June Travis

# ORIENTAL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW  
DIZZIEST, DAFIEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR!



WED. "A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

THUR. "ROSE MARIE"

FRI. SAT. "THE GREAT GAMBINI"

MATINEES: 2.00-3.00-4.00-5.00-6.00-7.00-8.00-9.00

# MAJESTIC

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW  
3 GREAT STARS IN M-G-M'S SMASHING DRAMATIC TRIUMPH!

## HERO IN 1918...MOBSTER IN 1937!



WEDNESDAY, ONE DAY ONLY!

H. C. WELLS' PROPHETIC FILM SPECTACLE!  
TYPICAL OF TODAY'S EVENTS!  
RAYMOND MASSEY "THINGS TO COME"  
CEDRIC HARDWICKE As "Old Favourite" from London Films!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY

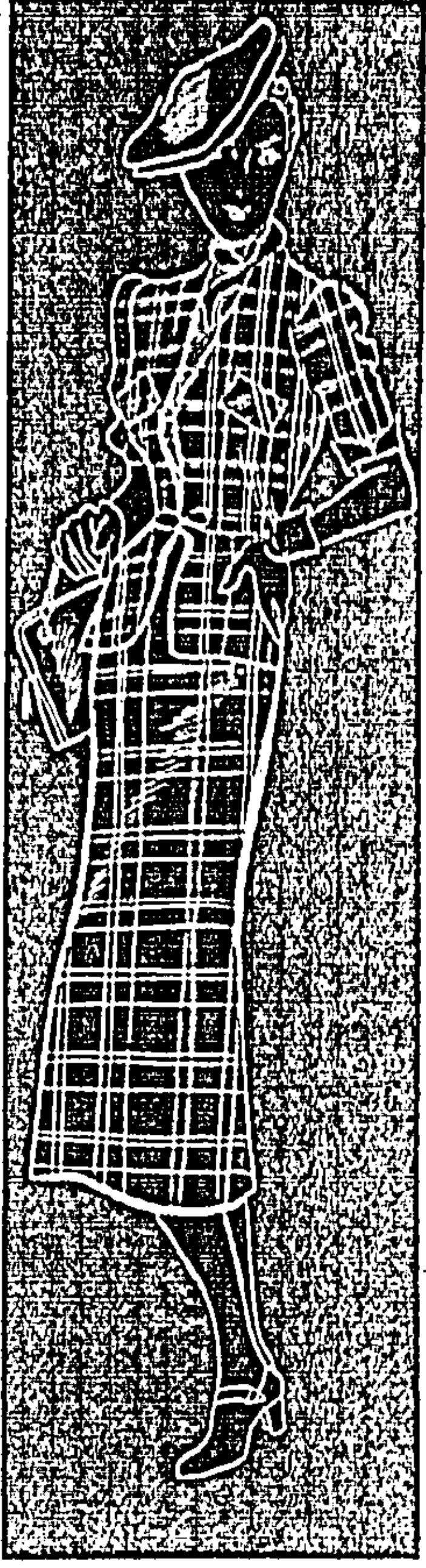
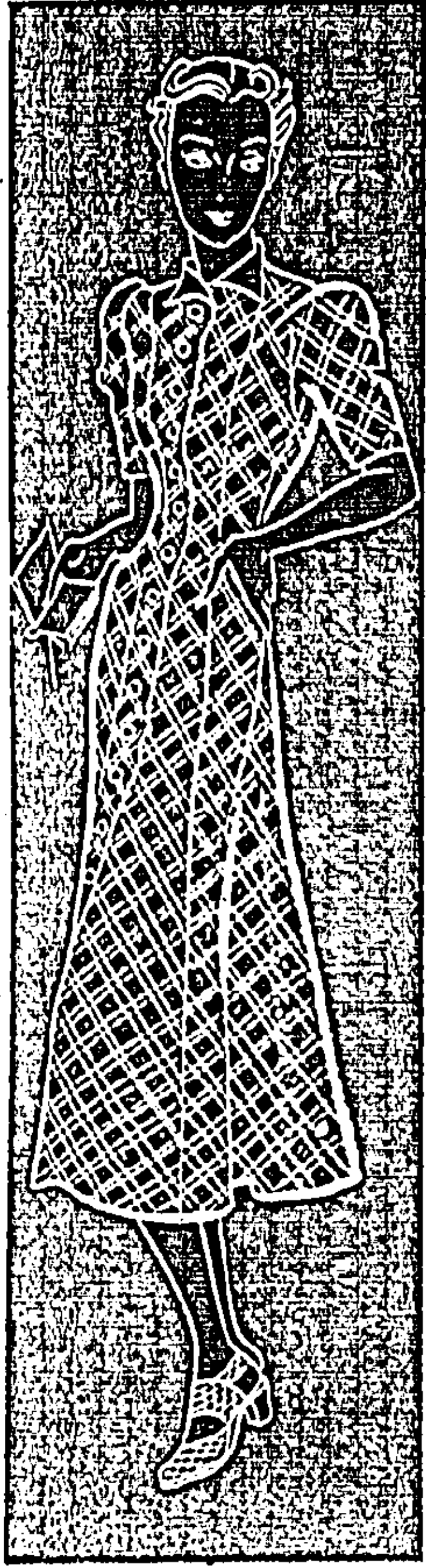
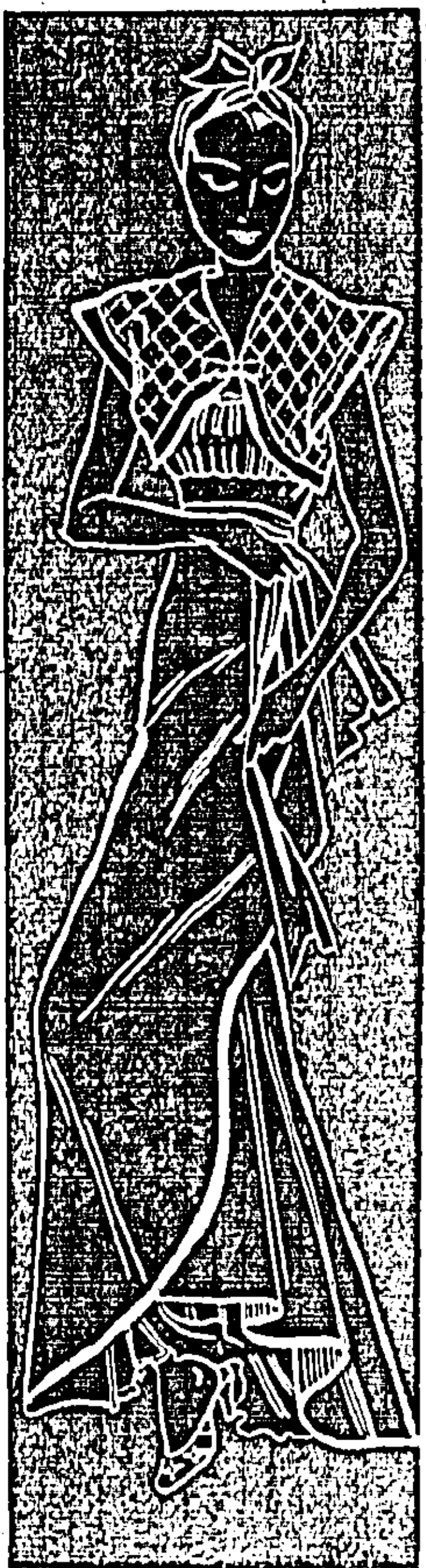
THE BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR!  
IRENE DUNNE in "THEODORA GOES WILD"  
A Columbia Picture







# A woman in the thirties as she appeared to five people in one day...



8 a.m. As her maid sees her  
11.30 a.m. As her cook saw her  
12.30 p.m. As her garage man saw her  
4 p.m. As usherette saw her

**THE MAID:**  
8 a.m. Good morning, madam. It's not so warm to-day. Perhaps madam will have the new bed jacket? It will be warmer, being quilted.  
I was looking round the shops my afternoon out. Quilted taffeta is definitely the thing. And that colour especially. Cyclamen pink they call it. Let me help you into it, madam. There.  
Your hand mirror? The blue tulle tied up like that on top is quite the most satisfactory way madam has found for doing her hair at night.  
I have put the dressing gown skirt over the chair. One of madam's best inspirations to have the taffeta skirt made to swathe on below the bolero. Makes a complete dressing-gown. Madam will have the blue and pink mules?  
I have a favour to ask. If I might look at madam's new nightgown to copy for my trousseau. Madam's is anon, but I could make it in other materials.  
It's so pretty—blue, bound with cyclamen. What style is it called? Square-necked, gathered up high at the waist like that? Empire?  
Shall I draw the curtains, madam? It's a fine morning. I think the sun is going to shine, after all.

**THE COOK:**  
11.30 a.m. Here she comes. Get a move on, Kitty, you've not started the potatoes yet. And there's nothing for you to see this morning, because she's got her overall on.  
Oh, all right, house jacket then, you and your fancy names. Fine feathers make fine birds, and you and the missus may look holly-toity mincing round the kitchen, but you're both of you good for nothing.  
Look out of the window and see for yourself. She's talking to Smith by the celery bed.  
It's only a green and white check gingham coat with buttons down the front and a belt. It's lined up with plain green gingham. I saw 'em come back from the laundry.  
And she's got them silly string-topped slippers on she brought back from foreign parts. She'll catch her death of cold.  
**THE GARAGE MAN:**  
12.30 p.m. Did you have a good look, Kathleen? Seemed a bit of all right to me, but I won't be able to explain it to the missus if I don't get it down on a bit of paper.  
Now, then, off we go. What was her hat like? Flat, large beret, colour London tan. O.K.

**THE USHERETTE:**  
4 p.m. It's her on the third row, four on from the middle, I mean. You can see she's every inch a lady. She always comes to a matinee when we've got a new show. I've noticed her before. Always wears black. Very quiet but well cut.  
Now if I had a lot of money, that's the way I'd dress. Look, she's just getting up now. See that frock? It's as plain as maybe, but it looks swell.  
New bracelet length sleeve she's got. And I like that neck. I like those little gathers, held together by the gold clip. Gives a bit of fullness in front. She's got her touch of colour well into the scheme with that

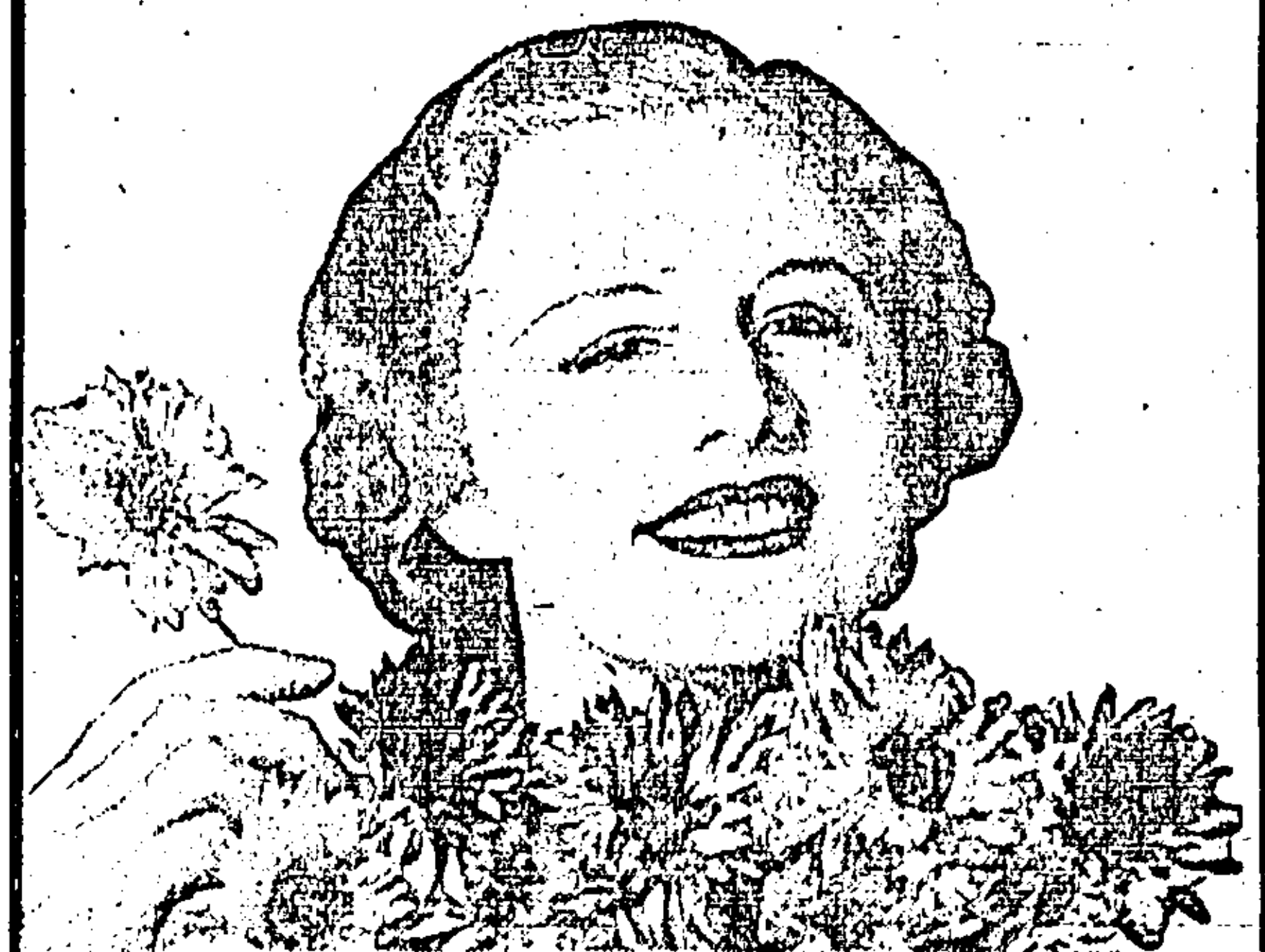
yellow and black chiffon veil on the turban, and the yellow embroidered stars on her bodice.  
Can you see her shoes? Yes, I might have guessed she'd have those new high-pointed vamps. And what a nice bag, with the latest thing in long handles. Cool. Some people are lucky.  
**THE HUSBAND:**  
8 p.m. Another new dress darling? I say, you're going it rather, aren't you? How much was it? Well, I don't call that dear compared with some of them, though it always beats me where they put it.  
I suppose that shiny stuff, sequins, or whatever they call them, round the waist are expensive. But gipsies wear them, don't they?  
I think that dark blue is rather your colour, darling. Do you remember one of your honeymoon frocks was the same? Goes with your dark hair somehow.  
The Philippines are a bit late, aren't they? You'll knock old man Phillips a mile when she sees that. She's always too bare and done up when they come just to dine quietly, don't you think?  
I like that frock of yours because it's all one colour, and slinky, and the sleeves are pretty. Wasn't that the bell?  
Rose Marie Hodgson



8 p.m.  
Her husband saw her



Did you **MACLEAN** your teeth to-day?



Ah! I see you did

If you use a solid dentifrice, try the new Macleans Solid Peroxide Dentifrice.  
**MACLEANS TOOTH PASTE**  
Sales Representatives: Banker & Co., P.O. Box 536, Hong Kong

## PARLOPHONE RECORDS

- F745—White Rose. Tony.
- F765—Niger Town. Campdown Carnival. OLLEY OAKLEY. BANJO.
- F782—Whatcha Gonna do When there Ain't No Swing. Taint Good.
- F831—Toodle-OO. Take Another Guess.
- F853—Georgia on My Mind. BILL TELL.
- F863—Tales from the Vienna Woods (Strauss) JOHANN STRAUSS & HIS VIENNESE ORCH.
- F859—You're Looking for Romance. It Looks Like Rain in Cherry Blossom Lane.
- F839—Never in a Million Years. There's a Lull in My Life. EDDIE CARROLL & THE CASANI CLUB ORCH.
- F837—Fate. Way Down Yonder in New Orleans. HARRY ROY'S TIGER RAGAMUFFINS.

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ADD TO YOUR SPIRITS  
**SPARKLING PYERIS**  
BY WATSON'S.

Count the **"TELEGRAPHS"** everywhere



# MYSTERY OF BEAUTY'S FATE IN JEALOUSY KILLING

## Spirit Warning By Telephone Of Impending Death

Twenty-eight-year-old Grace Cameron, Tyneside-born wife of a Turkish Colonel at the Casino in Vienna, and her four-year-old son, are the victims of a drama suggesting occult influences, says the Vienna correspondent of *The People*.

Imet Dzino, the husband, is the son of a Turkish Colonel of a noble family who, in the Gallipoli campaign, killed Grace Cameron's father—an officer in the Durham Light Infantry.

After the war he visited England to seek the family of the man he had killed in the hope of passing on to them souvenirs of the dead man. His son, then about fourteen, accompanied him.

He was successful in his quest, and the two families kept up correspondence afterwards.

### INORDINATE JEALOUSY

Some years later, the son of the Turkish Colonel married the daughter of the British officer, and they were happy for some time, despite the inordinate jealousy of the husband. Recently a fortune-teller consulted by the wife warned her that death awaited her if she did not break with her husband. There was a break but the husband prevailed on the wife to return to him on the understanding that there would be no more accusations of infidelity.

On the night before the tragedy the woman was called on the phone by someone who claimed to be speaking for the fortune-teller. She was told that unless she left the house at once she and her son would be murdered.

Attempts have been made to trace the source of this message, but so far as the telephone authorities can say, no call of any kind was put through to the number in question that night.

### FIT OF JEALOUSY

Next day the husband returned to the house in one of his fits of insane jealousy. There was a scene and he produced a revolver, killing her and their son and then shooting himself. It now transpires that the fortune-teller had told the victim that she would receive a warning through the telephone from the spirit world when danger threatened her.

## Marcel Made £40,000 Out Of His "Waves"

Paris. A *BUST* of Marcel, who created the "Marcel wave," is to be unveiled at the home of retired hairdressers, which he endowed with part of his fortune, at Parnain, in the Oise Valley.

Marcel used to charge fivepence for crimping hair. Then he developed his scissor-like curling iron and saved £40,000 in ten years. He retired in 1897.

## £50,000 NOTES VANISH: NO CLUE

LONDON'S perfect crime—the theft of the £50,000 Avonmore collection of banknotes, unsaleable in the open market—was discovered recently.

The collection of 70,000 notes, in 110 leather-bound books, vanished from the home—one of a row of three-storey villas in Avonmore-road, W., near Olympia—of Mr. Frederick Ernest Catling.

There was nothing to show how the thieves entered the house. There were no fingerprints, no marks on any window. No one heard a sound.

The 6 ft. high, 4 ft. broad, steel, asbestos-lined safe had been neatly forced open. It had an ordinary patent lock.

Auburn-haired Fred Catling, young cinema proprietor son of Mr. F. E. Catling, told the story of the theft while Scotland-yard detectives minutely examined the house.

### OWNER AWAY

"My father, since an illness, has lived at Worthing. I live at Chilwick. This house is often unoccupied."

It is being renovated. Three workmen have keys besides myself. "I left the house last night at 8.15, the workmen quarter of an hour later. The collection was in a ground floor back room."

"Mr. McPherson, my foreman, came to my house at 12.15 to-day. The windows were fastened, the door was locked. It is not possible to get in by the back way."

"He telephoned to me to say the safe was forced open, the collection gone. I telephoned to my father. He was broken-hearted."

"It took six men to move the safe. One man could hardly have loaded the 110 volumes into a car without assistance."

OFFERED £35,000

"Detectives have a complete catalogue and description of the notes. They are being circulated to every dealer."

"My father was offered £35,000 for it by a collector, but he values it at £50,000."

Mr. Catling said: "This is a loss, not only to me, but to the nation. It is the only collection of its type in the world. Not even the Bank of England has so complete a collection of banknotes."

The collection's face value is ten thousand million pounds. It contains the first bank note—printed on mulberry leaves by Kublai Khan during the Yuan Dynasty 700 years ago.



Amelito Battisti, Uruguayan gambler, lost a fortune at Biarritz, France, in 1928, recouped it in Cuba and South America, and went back to Biarritz to get revenge. This time he lost more than \$370,000.

## Test Pilot Crashes To Death

The Chief test pilot of the De Havilland Aircraft Company, Mr. R. J. (Bob) Wright, was killed recently when the tiny student-built T.K. 4 monoplane, crashed near Hatfield Aerodrome almost on the eve of an attempt to establish two new world speed records.

Wright planned to make his record attempt on the following Monday. He took the machine up to fly over the course from Hatfield via Duxford and Hemlow, back to Hatfield.

He had taken off only four minutes before and had made two circuits of the aerodrome. The machine was making a steeply banked turn when it crashed to the ground beyond the boundary of the aerodrome.

The T.K. 4 is the fourth of a series of machines built by the students of the De Havilland Technical School for the King's Cup.

It was the smallest and one of the fastest aeroplanes ever built for the race.

Although it did not get a place in the King's Cup air race last month, the T.K. 4, piloted by Mr. Wright, averaged 230 m.p.h. over the course.

Only 27 Robert John Wright joined the De Havilland Company as a ground engineer in 1928. He began flying in 1932 and succeeded Captain H. S. Bond as the company's chief test pilot.

## YACHT AT MERCY OF HURRICANE

### Log Of Endeavour I Reveals Grim Tale

London, Oct. 2.

The *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post* to-day publishes extracts from a log of the voyage of the yacht *Endeavour I*, from America, which ended at Gosport yesterday.

Mr. Ted Heard, son of Capt. Heard, her master, kept it in a loose-leaf notebook, describing in terse sea language the breaking of the towing hawser in a hurricane, after which the world was without news of the yacht for 13 days.

Following is the log:

Sept. 12.—*Endeavour I*, having connected up her towing hawser with *Viva*, the motor yacht, weighed anchor at 2 p.m. and left Newport, Rhode Island, for home.

Sept. 13.—Hard rain all night. Sky looking bad. Wind moderate. 234 miles out from Brenton Reef L.V. 1.45 p.m. sea making. We called up *Viva* to reduce speed to nine knots as ship was beginning to pitch badly. 6 p.m. Wind freshening from S.E. and big sea running.

### SEA ANCHOR READY

Called up *Viva* to reduce speed to five knots. Got sea anchor ready in case of emergency. Called up *Viva* and told her if the storm became so bad that we had to slip we would ride to sea anchor. At 10.30 p.m. wind reached hurricane force. Ship impossible to get forward to cut drift tow rope. Hard driving rain with vivid flashes of lightning and thunder. Had all sails stowed except the mizzen.

11.30 p.m. ship began to make stern way. Either tow rope had parted or *Viva* had cut us adrift. Ship out of control. Let go the sea anchor. At midnight we lashed the whip. All hands went below and ship was battened down. We kept mizzen set to keep ship hove to. So we left her to ride it out.

Sept. 14.—3 a.m. wind had abated and veered S.W. When dawn came at 5.30 a.m. found ship had rode out gale very well and no damage was done. 6 a.m. called up *Viva* on radio, but got no reply.

7.30 a.m. started to get tow rope aboard. About 70 fathoms (420 ft.) was hanging over the bows. After a hard struggle we succeeded and find that *Viva* had cut away.

[Note.—It was afterwards found that the 9 in. rope hawser had not been cut, but had parted, leaving about 20 fathoms hanging astern of the *Viva*. It was a new heavy hawser, and had not a wire core.]

### SEAPLANE SIGHTED

10 a.m. Clear sky and local S.W. wind. Still trying to get in touch with *Viva*. Decide to wait and let her locate us. Later we thought it best to try and get in touch with her. It was a new heavy hawser, and had not a wire core.]

Sept. 15.—Wind dropping. Ship rolling rather heavily. Trawl hanks (attaching sail to mast) began to break away. Lowered trawl for repairs. At noon a seaplane passed us flying very low West.

Sept. 16.—Wind light. Set light stay sail. Weather fine. Masthead man sent aloft to overhaul rigging and cross-tree guys.

Sept. 17.—Wind inclined to work round to East. Ship just rolling along. 780 miles from Brenton Reef L.V. and a big swell rolling all wind out of the sails. Progress slow, with head-winds and light rain showers.

Sept. 18.—Light winds in morning. Patches of fog. One water tank empty. At midnight a calm. Ship lost stowage way and rolling heavily.

### FIRST SHIP SIGHTED

Sept. 19.—6 a.m. very foggy. Fog lifting and we sighted a three-masted schooner—the first ship we have been seen so far. The wind backing N.W. at 11 a.m., called all hands on deck to set the squaresail. Now running into a big southerly swell.

1.30 p.m. Stowed trawl as fore-rope was chafing badly. Had to unbend trawl and seize on the hank. This job done 3.30 p.m. Trawl set. Ship lurching heavily and not making much headway.

Sept. 20.—Little wind all backing West. Ship just got stowage way. Later, little breeze making S.W. Ship making better headway. Altered course S.E. by E and tried to pick up steamer track, hoping to get reported. We are now 1,134 miles from Newport. 1,055 to Scillies, 11 p.m. lost fog fan and fixed new one. Midnight, good going.

Sept. 21.—Weather showery. Average speed 10½ knots. Moderate gale. Ship lurching heavily, with beam sea. 2 p.m. weather conditions ideal. Set big staysail.

8.15 p.m. received news bulletin from England for first time. Surprised to hear that American coastguards had been searching for us and had given up, thinking we had foundered. Tapped out message that we were all well, hoping that it would be picked up.

Sept. 22.—Heavy rain. Wind light. Watch looking out for passing steamers.

Sept. 23.—Heavy rain. Wind veering N.W. Gybed over ship making better course for home. Distance from Newport 1,020 miles, to Bishop Rock, Scillies, 874.

### CALLED ALL HANDS

Sept. 24.—Wind veered N.W. Nice breeze. Weather very fine. 768 miles from Bishop Rock.

Sept. 25.—Noon. Bishop Rock bearing N. 83½ E. 638 miles. Altered course E. by S. Ship broaching to, so lowered mizzen to ease steering. Lowered big staysail and set small one. 3.30 p.m. called all hands to lower and reef the trawl. At 6 p.m. took in jib. Moderate gale. Midnight, wind having moderated, set squaresail and lowered staysail and trawl.

Sept. 26.—Wind veered W.N.W. Gybed. 10 a.m. wind X.N.W. and light, set jib. Better breeze. Bishop Rock bears N. 85 E. 475 miles. Midnight calm, big swell, ship rolling heavily.

Sept. 27.—2 a.m. calm, ship rolling heavily. Daybreak, East wind making. Lowered squaresail, set trawl, and big staysail. At 10.20 a.m. British tanker *Cheyenne* overtook us. Hoisted signals to her to report as at Lloyd's by wireless; spoke to her by semaphore to report us all well; and *Cheyenne* proceeded on her course.

Sept. 28.—Light and variable winds. Bishop Rock N. 98 E. 252 miles. Head winds, ship tacking to windward.

Sept. 29.—Light S.E. winds. Passed several French fishing smacks. Found log rotator was missing. 1 p.m. Belgian tanker *Esso* diverted her course to cross us, asked for our signal number. We hoisted G.W.S.F. and signalled "report us by wireless." She wished us "bon voyage" and proceeded on her course.

Sept. 30.—12.15 a.m. sighted Bishop Rock, 130 a.m. Bishop Rock abeam. 9.45 a.m. sighted Lizard. 9.15 a.m. Lizard abeam. Course East. 10 a.m. several aeroplanes located us. 5.30 p.m. Start Point.

Capt. Heard, describing the hurricane to Major Heckstall-Smith, *Yachting Correspondent* of *The Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*, with whom he has sailed for many years, said: "There was a tremendous sea and the strongest wind I have ever encountered. The worst of the hurricane was over in three hours. In the middle of it the little mizzen was most useful in keeping us riding to it."

"It stopped there?" asked Major Heckstall-Smith. "I wonder it did, for it is not so staunch in appearance and is in a narrow part of the ship."

"It not only held, it did splendid work, being the only sail we had on her," replied Capt. Heard. "She rode it out well, and I never had any fear for her."

One thing important to yachtsmen in the hard conditions of an ocean, voyaging the rubber masthead at the deck which racing yachts use, is not nearly so good as old-fashioned wooden mast wedges.

After the tow-rope parted, added Capt. Heard, there was such a deluge of water on deck that from midnight to noon the following day they were unable to go on deck to haul the hawser aboard.

A table of *Endeavour I*'s daily runs shows that she made 237 miles on Sept. 21 and 227 on the following day.

## Book Only Author Can Read

Manila. A BOOK has just been "completed" which only the author can read.

It is by Dr. Paul Vergoz, and is written in the Hiligaynon Script, ancient writing of Iloilo province, Philippine Islands.

Dr. Vergoz is probably the only man alive who understands this script. He has been studying it for years.

The characters of the script resemble those of the Chinese. They are written, starting from the bottom left-hand corner, upwards in horizontal columns.

The name of the new book is "Quezon and Osmena—their Parallel Biographies."

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

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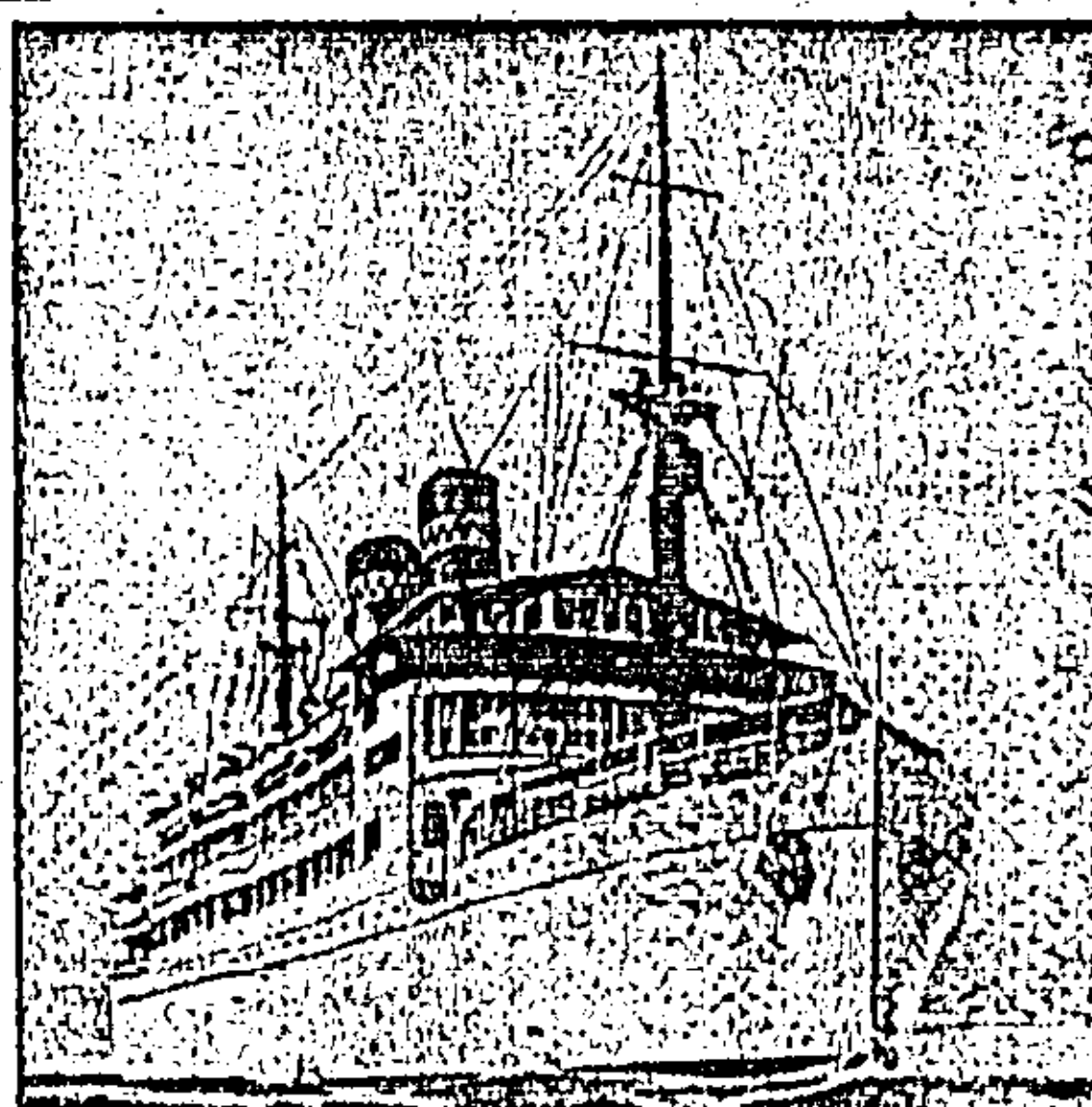
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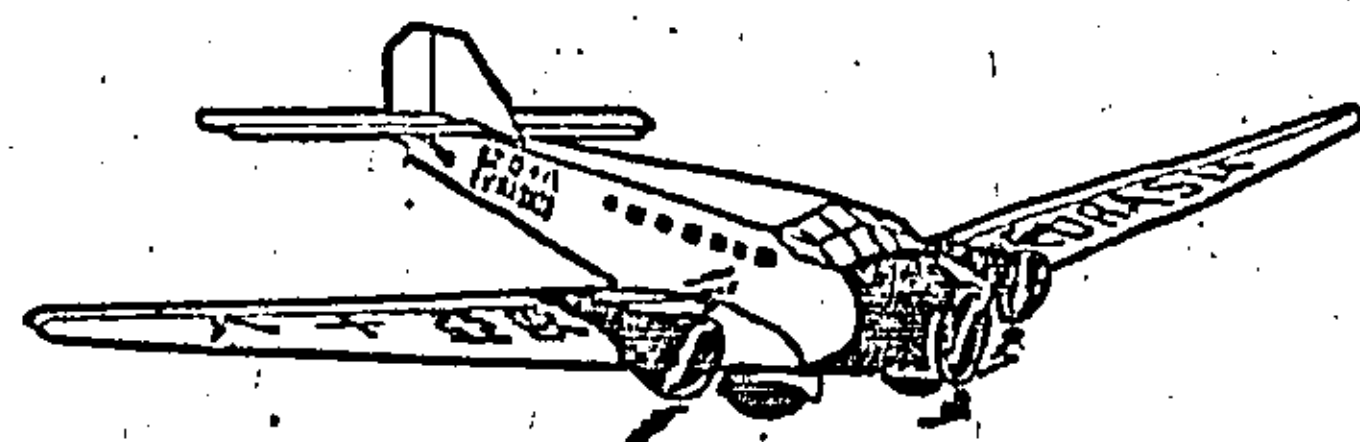
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"I began to get fat soon after I was married. Many women do. After two or three years, I began saying 'I must reduce'—but I didn't."

"For several years longer I tried to get rid of my fat through diets and exercises. They didn't work, because I couldn't stick to them. Probably you know how it is."

"If you are fat, and have tried to reduce by starving and muscular efforts, you'll realize how glad I was to be told about the BonKora reducing treatment."

"I got a bottle and took it according to directions. Results were apparent the first week, and in only ten weeks I was down to normal after losing 36 pounds."

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The BonKora treatment requires you to cut down on very fattening foods, but allows you to eat satisfying meals of foods you like, while it is taking off your fat the quickest way.

Don't hesitate because other reducing methods have failed. Users have said that BonKora took off 20, 30, 50 pounds after they had tried other ways in vain. BonKora is safe too. Contains no thyroid extract or dangerous drugs.

Get a bottle of BonKora at your chemist and after a few days you will feel better, sleep better and enjoy life more fully. BonKora is not only a wonderful fat reducer but also tones up your system and builds up health and strength.



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The old Moulin Rouge, once bright spot on the Boulevard de Clichy which played a dominating role in the amusement life of Paris is about to fade out of the picture of night life in the Seine city. After the depression it was turned out into a theatre and it has been sold to a commercial firm.

WORLD LINK OF  
AIR MAILS250,000 LETTERS CARRIED  
WEEKLYHEAD OF SERVICE ON  
8 YEARS' PROGRESS

The growth of the air mail service is the special pride of Mr. Henry A. Crawford, chief superintendent of the foreign division of the G.P.O., London, who has retired after 40 years in the Post Office.

When Mr. Crawford was promoted eight years ago from the parcels office, Mount Pleasant, the air mail was capable of carrying only a few hundred letters.

"Now," he declared, "over 250,000 letters are sent by air mail weekly, including the Empire services to Australia, India and Africa. When the North Atlantic flying services have passed the experimental stage I anticipate a great addition to the air mail facilities."

LETTERS SENT BY SUBMARINE  
There are times when we have to enlist the assistance of all kinds of ships for mail-carrying. Mr. Crawford went on: "I remember on one occasion we had a big batch of letters for Tristan da Cunha, where ships call only a few times a year."

"We managed to get them on board a Dutch submarine, which was passing that way. The inhabitants of the island must have felt greatly impressed in having their letters delivered in that way."

Mr. Crawford has one grievance against the letter-writing public. "Many do not realise," he said, "that letters to Africa are sent now by air three times a week. Before, when they went by mail-boat, they had to be posted on Fridays. People cannot get out of that habit, and as a result our air mail is inundated on that day."

CHINESE CONTINUE  
ADVANCE

(Continued from Page 1.)

track and wagons, and the death of one old woman.

The planes also circled over the Hangchow city but dropped no missiles.—Central News.

Important Appointments  
For Franklin L. Ho

Nanking, Oct. 23.  
Dr. Franklin L. Ho, Chief of the Political Affairs Department of the Executive Yuan, has been appointed by a mandate of the National Government concurrently Director of the Farm Credit Bureau, succeeding Mr. Chen Ching-shien who has resigned.

A well-known economist, Dr. Ho was dean of the School of Economics of the Nankai University, Tientsin, before he joined government service early this year.—Central News.

Lunghwa-Shanghai Train  
Service Disrupted

Tungshai, Oct. 23.  
The train service on the Lunghwa-Shanghai Railway was disrupted on October 23 as a result of the destruction of a section of the track at Heianchen station in north Kiangsu. Japanese planes raided the station three times, dropping more than 20 high explosives.—Central News.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## CARGO FOR SHANGHAI

Arrangements have been made to berth our steamers alongside the Kin Lee Yuen Wharf, French Bund, Shanghai, and cargo will be accepted for discharge into Godowns at this Wharf.

For freight and further particulars please apply to:—

JANDINE, MATHESON &  
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## BRITISH ATTACK

## ON AIR RECORD

## Plane With Range

## Of 8,000 Miles

AUSTRALIA ROUTE  
FOR TEST

It is probable that before the end of the autumn Great Britain will make an attempt on the long-distance flight record at present held by Russia, writes the air correspondent of the London Sunday Times.

The Air Ministry has been criticised during the past year for not upholding British prestige by using all the available resources to win races and to break existing records.

The height record was won by Flight Lieut. H. J. Adam in June with a margin of 2,575 ft. over the Italian, Lieut.-Colonel Pezzi. Yet, although the Air Force has had machines capable of breaking all long-distance records, no attempt was made.

## OBJECTION OUT OF DATE

One reason was that the amount of work required in altering the machine for this special duty would entail the removal of skilled technicians from more urgent production.

This objection no longer holds good, for the Vickers Wellesley bomber, the machine concerned, is being delivered to the R.A.F. in increasing numbers. The use of one of them now would not affect production.

The Wellesley is constructed on the geodetic principle which, by making the aircraft much lighter, allows considerably heavier loads to be carried. When the prototype machine was made experiments showed that, if Service loading were reduced, the range of the machine would be 8,000 miles.

If this can be achieved, it will be more than 1,300 miles in advance of the magnificent record set up by the Russian airmen, Gromoff and Yermakoff, in flight across the North Pole to San Jacinto.

## SPEEDIER MACHINE

The average speed of the Russian machine, an Ant 25 monoplane, was approximately 109 m.p.h., as against Wellesley's cruising speed of 180 m.p.h. The maximum speed is 202 m.p.h. at 8,000 ft.

The Wellesley was designed as a long range bomber, its range in still air being 1,150 miles with full military load. The machine to make the attempt will be powered by a single Bristol Pegasus XX engine of more than 1,000 h.p.

The route over which the attempt is to be made has not yet been decided but it will probably be over the recognised air route towards Australia. This affords the longest direct line established across the world, being more than 10,000 miles.

One Drink  
For One  
Sandwich

—Bench Decision

It is an offence to serve more than one drink with a sandwich during the "drink-with-a-meal" extension granted to certain licensed houses, Brighton magistrates held recently.

Mr. L. C. Pitt, licensee of the Argyle Mansions Hotel, Middle Street, Brighton, was fined £7 10s. for selling drink out of hours.

His daughter, Miss Catherine Pitt, and a waiter, John Morris Thompson, were each fined £2 for aiding and abetting.

Defending counsel said there would be an appeal. He described the case as the first of its kind.

Police Constable Skelly said that he ordered a drink and a sandwich at the hotel.

A short time after he had finished the sandwich he asked for—and was served with—another drink.

WHY NOT A BARREL?

Mr. C. G. T. Penfold, defending, said that the police contended that if a man ordered a pint of beer with a sandwich there was no offence. If he had half a pint with a sandwich and another half a pint immediately afterwards, an offence would be committed.

He said: "It is an offence to serve more than one drink with one sandwich, it may be that many licensed houses are committing offences."

"It would appear to be no offence to order and consume a barrel of beer with a sandwich, provided the beer was returned before the extension period ended, but to have another half a pint after eating the sandwich would be an offence."

CHINESE EFFECTIVELY  
CHECK OFFENSIVE

(Continued from Page 1.)

were raided four times by Chinese planes between 11.25 o'clock last night and 2 o'clock this morning. Several huge fires blazed up in the Yangtzeppoo sector as a result of the Chinese aerial bombings.—Central News.

## Strong Defences

Shanghai, Oct. 23.  
Chinese defence works in the Tazang sector are strong enough to stand continuous offensive attacks on the part of the Japanese declared a high Chinese military spokesman to-day. The defence works, he revealed, were built upon the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities under the direction of expert military engineers, and have since been constantly strengthened and reinforced.

## At Heavy Cost

Recounting the recent fierce engagements south of the Wen Tao Creek, he said that the Japanese had suffered more than 10,000 casualties in gaining one or two kilometres of ground. He predicted that the Japanese would meet with heavier losses if they attempted to make any advance on Tazang.

Upon the withdrawal of the Chinese forces to the present line of defence the Japanese apparently thought that the Chinese would abandon Chapel too, and even now they seem to have the same impression, which accounts for the fierce attack on Tazang in an attempt to push southward. But this, he pointed out, is entirely a miscalculation.

He emphatically declared that the Chinese forces would hold every inch of ground in Shanghai at all costs.—Central News.

## Fierce Tazang Battle

Shanghai, Oct. 23.  
About 40,000 crack Japanese regulars divided into three columns launched terrific attacks on the Chinese position at Tazang in the early hours of this morning.

The Japanese claimed last night that they have taken Chenchinhang, three miles north-east of Tazang, where a left flank attack is anticipated. The Japanese are using mechanized units in the offensive now under way.

Chinese forces put up a stubborn resistance at Tazang. The Japanese objective is to penetrate to Nanzhang, and then farther inland, it is believed.

Heavy fighting is going on in Keshichang, where the enemy is attacking in two columns. In the Chenchinhang sector 500 Japanese were killed while the Chinese lost one entire battalion.

Foreign residents living in the western sections of the International Settlement and French Concession have been warned by the Japanese to move elsewhere, as Chinese suburbs in that vicinity will be heavily bombed, it is stated.—International News Agency.

## Victory Complete?

Tokyo, Oct. 23.  
Prince Kanin, Chief of the Army Staff, has cabled congratulations to the Japanese troops upon their victory, which, according to Domei began in the morning when Japanese combined land, naval and air forces attacked and captured the Chinese entrenched positions at Futan University, Kiangwan and elsewhere, forcing the Chinese to retreat to the west.

The populace here is elated, and is convinced that the Japanese victory is complete.—United Press.

## Japanese Troops Occupy

## Kweichowchhai

Shanghai, Oct. 23.  
A unit of 2,000 Japanese troops has entered Kweichowchhai, a point south-east of Keshichang, which has been evacuated by the Chinese forces as a result of the Japanese advance on Machiaoohai, according to information from Chinese military sources.—Central News.

## Tremendous Activity

Shanghai, Oct. 23.  
Foreigners living on the western edge of French Concession have reported tremendous military activity throughout the night, troops and tanks moving along the route along the nearby Shanghai-Hangchow railway line. The noise of coolies unloading the freight cars made sleep impossible.

The supplies, presumably, are intended to be routed to Nanzhang, or some other sector, where the Japanese are concentrating.

Fighting is the outlying sectors is described as being very heavy.—United Press.

CHIEFTAIN  
MURDERED

Rangoon, Oct. 24.  
The Sawbwa, or Chieftain, of the southern Shan State of Kengtung, was shot dead by an unknown assassin outside of his palace to-day. The motive for the murder has not yet been ascertained, but all is quiet now.

The Mahadevi of Kengtung, wife of the deceased, is returning to Burma from Singapore on Tuesday. It is thought that she is not yet aware of the tragedy.—Reuter.

DUKE OF WINDSOR  
NOW IN PARIS

Paris, Oct. 24.  
The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived here by train from Munich this afternoon, and were greeted by a crowd which gathered at the station. Afterwards they drove to their hotel.—Reuter.

PLANE ATTACKS  
ULSTER RIFLESJapanese Fire On  
British PostRIFLEMAN KILLED;  
WITNESSES' STORY

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (7.24 p.m.).

Rfn. W. McGowan, of the Ulster Rifles, died after admission to hospital to-day from bullet wounds received when he was machine-gunned in Keswick Road, on the western outskirts, by a Japanese plane.

The road, which forms part of the defence perimeter manned by the Ulsters, runs alongside the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.

Mr. J. T. Johns, Reuter's correspondent, was an eye-witness of the machine-gunning, which occurred inside the British defence sector.

"I was walking with my wife and dog in Keswick Road," he said, "when I saw a plane power-dive towards the British soldiers. We ran into a ditch and lay flat in a ditch and the soldiers hurried to the redoubts."

"About 20 British and American soldiers, who were riding dismounted or were thrown off their horses at the sound of the machine-gunning. The plane blazed away and zoomed up, then circled and power-dived five times, blazing away with its machine gun. It swooped so low we were able to see the pilot's face."

## Redoubt Was Objective

British military authorities state that the snatching redoubt near which McGowan was killed was definitely the objective of the Japanese plane, which opened fire from a very low altitude.

The N.C.O. in charge of the post, which was splattered with machine-gun bullets from the plane, ordered fire to be opened with a Lewis gun, but this was ineffective.

McGowan, who was shot in the head and chest, died on the way to hospital. He was 22 years of age and due to go home shortly.

Besides McGowan, four Chinese farmers in the vicinity were killed and six wounded.

Mr. Nicholson, United States Treasury agent, who was in Keswick Road at the time said: "The Japanese plane strafed everything along the road."

Keswick Road is an Extra-Settlement road.

British quarters contend that the railway track alongside should have been quite clear of indication to the enemy that they were machine-gunning the British defence sector.

## Protest Expected

British authorities are expected to protest in the strongest terms over the incident, but so far there has been no official formal apology.

Admiral Sugiyama, Chief of Staff of the Third Fleet, on behalf of Admiral Hasegawa, called on Admiral Little, British Commander-in-Chief, and expressed deep regret for the incident, which he said was caused by the Japanese mistaking the British for a Chinese post.

The Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Okamoto, also called on the British Consul-General, Mr. Herbert Phillips.

British headquarters assert that the Japanese plane made one or more deliberate attacks on a group of riders, including two women, who took refuge in the post in Keswick Road, where McGowan was on duty. Eye-witnesses agree that the plane flew as low as 100 feet and that the begoggled airmen could be clearly seen.

Just previous to the incident, Admiral Farnell, American Commander-in-Chief, made representations to Admiral Hasegawa, Japanese Commander-in-Chief, against numerous instances in which Japanese shells, anti-aircraft shrapnel and bombs from Japanese planes had fallen into the sector of the Settlement, guarded by the United States Marines, with resultant loss of life and injury to non-combatants.

He pointed out that Japanese planes loaded with bombs had sometimes flown over that part of the Settlement and urged that steps be taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents.—Reuter.

## MANILA SHARES

The following business done quotations were received after the close of the morning session by Swan, Culbertson & Fritz from their Manila office:

Prices in Pesos	Business Done
Unquoted	
Antamok	do
Alak	do
Baguio	do
Consolidated Mines	do
Coco Grove	do
Consolidated Mines	do
Demontion	do
I. X. L.	21
San Maricelo	21
Suyo	21
United Paracels	21
The tone of the market	Very Dull.

## SHARE PRICES

The following is the list of local share quotations issued this morning.

## Banks.

H.K. Banks, \$1,570 b.  
H.K. Bands, (Lond. Reg.), £29½ n.  
Chartered Bank, £13 n.  
Mercantile Bank, A. and B. £33½

Mercantile Bank, C. £15 n.  
East Asia Bank, \$90 n.

## Insurance.

Canton Ins., \$250 n.  
Union Ins., \$516 b.  
China Underwriters, \$174 n.  
H.K. Fire Ins., \$235 n.

## Shipping.

Douglas, \$484 n.  
H.K. Steamboats, \$9 n.  
Indo-China (Pref.), \$51 b.  
Indo-China (Def.), \$43 b.  
Shell (Bearer), 100/7 n.  
Union Waterboats, \$930 n.

## Docks etc.

H.K. & W. Wharves, \$110 b.  
H.K. & W. Docks, \$27½ b.  
Providents (old), £210 b.  
Providents (new), 30 cts. b.  
New Engineering, Sh.—  
Shanghai Docks, Sh.—

## Mining.

Kalian Mining Adm. 14/0 n.  
Raub, \$8 n.  
Venz: Goldfield \$5 n.

## Philippine Mines.

Antamok, P. 52  
Alak, P. 18  
Baguio Gold-P, P. 90  
Baguio Exp., P. 10  
Big Wedge, P. 10  
Coco Grove, P. 40  
Consolidated Mines, P. 018  
Demonstrations, P. 30½  
E. Mindanao, P. 10  
Gumaos G'fields, P. 10  
Ipo Gold, P. 10  
Iloilo, P. 55  
Jlogons, P. 10  
Masbate Consols, P. 10  
Min. Resources, P. 10  
Northern Min. P. 10  
Paracels Gumaos, P. 10  
Salacot Mining, P. 10  
San Maricelo, P. 55  
Shanghai Consols, P. 10  
United Paracels, P. 53

## Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$525 b.  
H.K. Lands, \$30.50 b.  
H.K. Lands, 4% Deben, \$100 n.  
Shal Lands, Sh.—  
Metropolitan Lands, Sh.—  
Humphries, \$8½ n.  
H.K. Realities, \$4.70 n.  
Chinese Estates 388 n.  
China Realities, Sh.—  
China Deben, Sh.—

## Public Utilities.

H.K. Tramways, \$1340 b.  
Peak Trams (old), \$74 n.  
Peak Trams (new), \$34 n.  
Star Ferries, \$80½ n.  
Yamat Ferries (old), \$24 b.  
China Light, (new), \$125 b.  
H.K. Electric, \$53½ n.  
Macao Electric, \$18½ n.  
Sandakan Lights, \$15 n.  
Telephone (old), \$25½ b.  
Telephone (new), \$830 b.  
China Buses, Sh.—  
Singapore Tractions, 23/0 n.  
Singapore Prof., 23/0 n.

## Industrials.

Cald: Macg. (old) Sh.—  
Cald Macg. (Pref.) Sh.—  
Canton Ice, \$1.00 n.  
Cement, \$12.25 b.  
H. K. Ropes, \$3.00 n.  
Stores, &c.  
Watson, \$24.50 b.  
Lane Crawfords, \$800 n.  
Sinceres, \$1.35 n.  
Wing On (H.K.), \$40 n.  
Wm. Powells, 40 cts. b.

## Cotton Mills.

Two Cottons, Sh.—  
Shal Cottons, (old), Sh.—  
Zong Sing, Sh.—  
Wing On Textiles, Sh.—  
Miscellaneous.

H.K. Entertainments, \$5.00 n.  
Constructions (old), \$1.00 n.  
Constructions (new), \$1.00 n.  
Vibro Piling, \$5½ n.  
Ch. Govt. 6½ 18½ GBds, 91½ n.  
H.K. Govt. 4% Loan 7¼ n.  
H.K. Govt. 3½ Loan 1¼ n.  
Wallace Harpers, \$5 n.  
Marsmans Inv., (Lond.) s/- 21½ n.  
Marsmans, Ins., (H.K.), s/- 4½ n.

## POST OFFICE.

## CHRISTMAS PARCEL MAIL FOR GREAT BRITAIN

The Christmas Parcel Mail for Great Britain will be closed in the General Post Office and Kowloon Central Post Office at 5 p.m. on Friday, November 12, per s.s. "Comorin." The Public are kindly requested to post early.

The mail is due to arrive at London on December 17.

## POSTAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The Public are reminded that the postage on Printed Papers, Commercial Papers, Samples and Small Packets must be fully prepaid. Insufficiently prepaid Printed Papers etc. are not forwarded.

## VIA SIBERIA ROUTE

Letters, Postcards and Samples for Europe and South America are forwarded "via Siberia" if so superscribed.

## INWARD MAILS

Straits, Manila and London Parrels	Agamemnon	October
—London date, 10th September.	Anshun	October
Straits		
Air Mail by "Imperial Airways Direct Service"—London date, 10th October.	Imperial Airways Plane	October
Calcutta and Straits	Shirala	October
Japan	Takao Maru	October
Manila	Emp. of Canada	October
Japan	Nagara Maru	October
Air Mail by "Pan American Airways Direct Service"—San Francisco date, 20th October	Pan American Airways Plane	October
Amoy	Yochow	October
Saigon	Houtman	October
Japan	Nellore	October
Straits and Europe via Suez (Let- ters and Papers) London, 30th September and London Parrels —London date 23rd September	Ranchi	October
Java	Tjinegara	October
Japan	Carthage	October
Saigon	Pres. Doumer	October
U.S.A., Canada and Japan (Seattle, 9th October).	Pres. Grant	October
Manila	Neptuna	October
Straits	Cremier	November
Japan and Shanghai	Felix Roussel	November
Japan	Menestheus	November
Straits	Neleus	November
Amoy	Sirdhana	November
Japan	Africa Maru	November
Australia and Manila	Tanda	November
Canada, U.S.A. and Japan (Van- couver B.C., 10th October)	Emp. of Russia	November

## OUTWARD MAILS

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m., registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

For	Per	Date and Time
Monday		
Amoy and (Foochow via Amoy)	Anking	Mon., Oct. 25, 4.30
Manila	Pres. Monroe Mon.	Oct. 25, 4.30
Shanghai	Sinkiang	Mon., Oct. 25, 4.30
Japan	Sulsang	Mon., Oct. 25, 6
Tuesday.		
Swatow and Shanghai	Kingyuan	Tues., Oct. 26, 8.30
Air Mail for North China, Sian and Eurasia	Eurasia Plane	Tues., Oct. 26, 9.30
Nanking (via Hankow) by the "Eurasia Airways Service" (To further points by surface transport as Services permit).	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	Tues., Oct. 26, 9.30
	Reg.	Oct. 26, 9.30
	Ord.	Oct. 26, 10
Swatow	Kwaisang	Tues., Oct. 26, 12.30
Samshui and Wuchow	Chung On	Tues., Oct. 26, 5.00
Wednesday.		
Air Mail for North China and Eurasia	Eurasia Plane	Wed., Oct. 27, 9.30
Nanking (via Hankow) by the "Eurasia Airways Service" (To further points by surface transport as Services permit).	G.P.O. and K.P.O.	Wed., Oct. 27, 9.30
	Reg.	Oct. 27, 9.30
	Ord.	Oct. 27, 10
Swatow and Foochow	Hoihow	Wed., Oct. 27, 10.30
*Swatow and Bangkok	Kuigan	Wed., Oct. 27, 12.30
Amoy and Shanghai	Tsinan	Wed., Oct. 27, 3.30
Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., C. and S. America, Canada and Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 12th November—and Europe via Siberia.	Pres. Hoover	Wed., Oct. 27, 3.30
	Parcels	Oct. 27, 3.30
	Reg.	Oct. 27, 4.15
	Ord.	Oct. 27, 5.15
Air Mail for Manila, Guam, Honolulu and U.S.A. by the "Pan-American Airways Direct Service" (Due San Francisco, 2nd Nov.)	Pan-American Airway Plane	Wed., Oct. 27, 5.15
	Kowloon P.O.	G. P. O.
Reg.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.	Reg.
Ord.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m.	Ord.
Thursday.		
Formosa	Hongkong Maru	Thurs., Oct. 28, 10.30



## Large Fleet Cruising Off South Coast

Canton River May Be Opened For Days A Week

Canton, Oct. 25. About twenty Japanese warships are cruising around Swatow, Amoy and Swabue (Samsel), and about ten have been seen off Waiyang, Chungshan, Tolshan, Chek Kai and Pao An.

A spokesman of the Garrison Command here stated today that the re-opening of the Pearl River is still under consideration and that a decision will be made shortly. The official hinted that the opening may be limited to certain days in the week.

The river steamer Sai On, of the Tung On Steamship Company, is expected to arrive here this afternoon from Hongkong, but how she will manage to go through the boom with her eight foot draught is not known.

Japanese warships skirting the Pearl River delta and near Castle Peak are expected to move towards Swatow during the manoeuvres of the British navy, which start today. —International News Agency.

## EXCHANGE

Selling

T.T. London	1s. 2 1/2
Demand	2s. 2 1/2
T.T. Shanghai	103
T.T. Singapore	52 1/2
T.T. Japan	100
T.T. India	82
T.T. U.S.A.	30 1/2
T.T. Manila	61 1/2
T.T. Batavia	55 1/2
T.T. Bangkok	140 1/2
T.T. Saigon	60
T.T. France	90 1/2
T.T. Germany	70
T.T. Switzerland	133
T.T. Australia	10 1/2

Buying

4 1/2 L/C London	1/3 1/4
4 1/2 D/P do.	1/3 1/2
4 1/2 L/C U.S.A.	31 1/2
4 1/2 France	92 1/2
3 d/s India	83 1/2
U.S. Cross rate in London	4.95 3/32

## CHOLERA IN HAIPHONG

Quarantine restrictions have been imposed against arrivals from Haiphong on account of cholera.

## JAPANESE DRIVE

Long-Heralded Offensive Starts

Shanghai, Oct. 23. During an encounter early this morning along the Lihong-Tazang motor road, the Japanese penetrated into Machiao-chia Village where the Chinese were forced to retreat.

On the Kwanglu-Chenchihang sector the Chinese are continuing to take the offensive, and it is claimed to-night that a slight advance had been made during the day.

Forty Japanese tanks led an attack at Chenchihang village last night. They succeeded in breaking through, but this morning they were forced to retreat.

During the fighting on October 21 around Shihchingkungmiao, and Tsowangmiao, the Chinese claim to have killed 280 Japanese, including a number of officers, and seized 140 rifles and two anti-aircraft machine-guns. —Central News.

## CHINESE KEEP POSITIONS

Shanghai, Oct. 24. Under the cover of heavy artillery fire Japanese forces launched repeated attacks on Chinese positions in the Kwanglu sector last night and this morning. A unit of 400 Japanese troops were especially gallant in trying to drive a wedge into the Chinese line at Hsiao-chin-chai.

The Chinese, however, kept their position intact. —Central News.

## LONG-HERALDED OFFENSIVE

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (3.50 p.m.). The Japanese have launched their long heralded general offensive. —Reuters.

## CHINESE RETREAT?

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (4.11 p.m.). According to a Japanese army communiqué the offensive was launched yesterday with the Chinese to-day starting to retreat from Tazang and Kiangwan, upon which the strongest pressure has been applied.

The Japanese assert their aircraft are bombing the retreating troops, while warship artillery is shelling them.

A Chinese spokesman denies the Japanese claim and says the Chinese have not withdrawn anywhere. He also claims the capture of Fuhian University on the road from Hong-kew Park to Kiangwan. —Reuters.

## THREAT TO TAZANG

Shanghai, Oct. 24 (10.3 p.m.). A Chinese spokesman stated that fierce fighting was going on a mile north of Tazang. The Japanese were making a determined attempt to push back the Chinese line, but were being checked. He added that Kwanglu was still in Chinese hands, but admitted, however, that the Chinese had withdrawn a short distance from Chenchihang, three and

## Grandson Of Gounod Dead

Paris, Oct. 23. The death has occurred of M. Pierre Gounod, aged 60, the industrial leader and grandson of the composer Charles Gounod. —United Press.

Mr. Fred C. Uhler, an old-time well-known in Army circles in Manila, died of heart trouble last week at Stenberg Hospital. He was 59 years old. He is survived by his wife, a son and daughter, all of whom reside at 181 Sequia, Santa Ana.

Mr. Uhler enlisted in the U.S. Army on March 3, 1909. He went to the Philippines and fought during the Spanish-American War as well as during the Philippine Insurrection. He retired from the Army as first sergeant of cavalry on December 22, 1917. Uhler then became a civilian employee for the War Department in the Philippines from May 10, 1919 until his death.

## U. S. ARMY VETERAN

Major John D. Goodrich, purchasing officer of the United States Army in the Philippines, has died from a heart affliction, stricken while on duty at his office in the Quartermaster Department, Port Area. He was 59 years old.

He went to the Philippines in 1904 as a private in the army. After leaving the Service in 1907 he rejoined in 1917 as a War-time captain in the Quartermaster Corps, serving until 1918. He remained in the army after the War, working up from the grade of first lieutenant to captain, and advanced to the rank of major in May, 1933.

Major Goodrich went to the Philippines last February from the New York general depot, where he was purchasing officer.

## AIDING RED CROSS

A Grand Concert will be given on Wednesday, October 27, at 8.30 p.m. at the Kowloon Tong Club (by courtesy of the General Committee), Waterloo Road, by the s.s. Conte Verde Orchestra, the Choral Group (under the leadership of Prof. Guddi), and many popular local artists, among whom are Mrs. J. P. Choy, Miss C. Pang, Prof. Pellegrini, M. M. Hrovatin, Messrs. G. F. D'Aquino and Mr. Li Chor Chi, in aid of the Chinese Red Cross.

A half miles north-west of Tazang. The Japanese claim they have virtually reached the gates of Tazang and are about two miles from Nanshang.

A Chinese communiqué states the situation at the front "is absolutely in hand" and concludes, "Do not believe the extravagant claims of the Japanese. Tazang is expected to withstand any threat." —Reuters.

## CANTON-KOWLOON TRAIN BOMBED

TWO KILLED ON WAY HERE WHEN PLANES USE MACHINE-GUNS

First direct bombing hits on a passenger train of the Kowloon-Canton Railway were scored by Japanese aviators yesterday morning when they demolished two passenger coaches and Nam Sha Station near Sheklung, killed two Chinese and injured four.

It was the 6.45 a.m. slow train from Canton and it was hit about five kilometres below Sheklung. But for a mischance to the engine which caused some hours delay, the 8.15 a.m. express from Canton bearing many more passengers, would have been on the scene of the bombing.

Passengers on the express which got into Kowloon at 5 p.m. told vivid stories of the devastation. Machine gun bullets had sprayed the coaches and crater-like holes were seen along the track.

Casualties were few because the passengers, warned, had fled into the paddy fields.

Passengers for Kowloon on the 8.15 a.m. express train from Canton to Hongkong yesterday were greeted with a sight of appalling havoc when the train reached Nam Sha station at 12.45 p.m. The station is about five kilometres from Sheklung bridge on the Hongkong side and 70 kilometres from Canton.

A passenger said: "The No. 1 slow train which left Canton at 6.45 a.m. and also Nam Sha station, had been heavily bombed. All that was left of the station was a tremendous mass of debris—bricks, splintered glass and torn wood."

The train alongside, consisting of the engine, tender, five freight cars and the two third class passenger coaches, bore signs of machine gun fire. Both the passenger cars had been struck by bombs and presented a spectacle of indescribable chaos. Passenger seats, doors and windows were wrecked and the panelling was scattered all over the place.

"Except for the debris marks of machine gun fire and piles of stone and rubble which had formed part of the station, heaped on the other cars and the engine, they were undamaged."

## MANY KILLED

"It is reliably learned that two adult Chinese civilians were killed and four were seriously injured. The train had fortunately come to a standstill prior to the bombing and the passengers had sat 'red hot' helterskelter about the rice fields in the vicinity."

"Eye-witnesses stated that eight planes participated in the raid, flying some 14,000 feet high over Sheklung in order to escape anti-aircraft fire from the guns at each end of the bridge. The planes then swooped down in the direction of Nam Sha Station."

"After dropping six bombs they returned to the scene of their destruction and riddled the train with machine guns."

"Three bombs hit the station and three others fell on the train. "It is learned that attempts were made on Saturday by Japanese planes to register hits on the Sheklung Bridge. Six planes flying at great height missed the bridge, but the bombs fell on and destroyed three small houses of an adjacent village, killing ten persons and wounding several others."

"Japanese aircraft activity along the Kowloon-Canton railway route has been an almost daily occurrence, during the mornings only."

## LUCKY ACCIDENT

"It is an ill-wind that blows 'some good' for the 8.15 a.m. express from Canton, carrying about 600 passengers in ten coaches, would have been at Nam Sha at the time of the raid but for the fact that when this train reached Nam Kong, about three kilometres from Canton, it was held up for three-quarters of an hour owing to the failure of the air-brake and a second engine had to be telephoned for to replace the original engine. This express, which was normally due in Kowloon at 11.42 a.m., reached Sheung Ping shortly after 2 p.m."

"There an alarm was given, and passengers scrambled like rabbits across the padd-fields of the country side."

"At about 2.30 p.m. the whistle of the first morning express from Kowloon was heard and by 2.30 p.m. passengers of both trains, in a community spirit born among persons in close peril were near enough to exchange views. It was then learned that the Kowloon express, carrying approximately 1,000 passengers, had been held up from 9.45 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. at Tong Tai Ha, where further evidence of the morning air raids awaited the observation of passengers in the Canton train."

"Both trains started off again in their different directions when the 'all clear' signal was given at 2.35 p.m."

"As the Canton train passed Tu Tong Station an enormous shell hole was seen. A bomb had just missed the station and the track. Two other bombs had been dropped close to the first crater making holes adjacent to the track but not hitting it."

## BOMB CRATERS

"Cheungmuklau, 97 kilometres from Canton was likewise the target of the morning air raid. When the train was about 20 yards from the station a huge cavity just off the left side of the track showed where a bomb had struck. Within this hole lay a long piece of underground cable, mapped and twisted."

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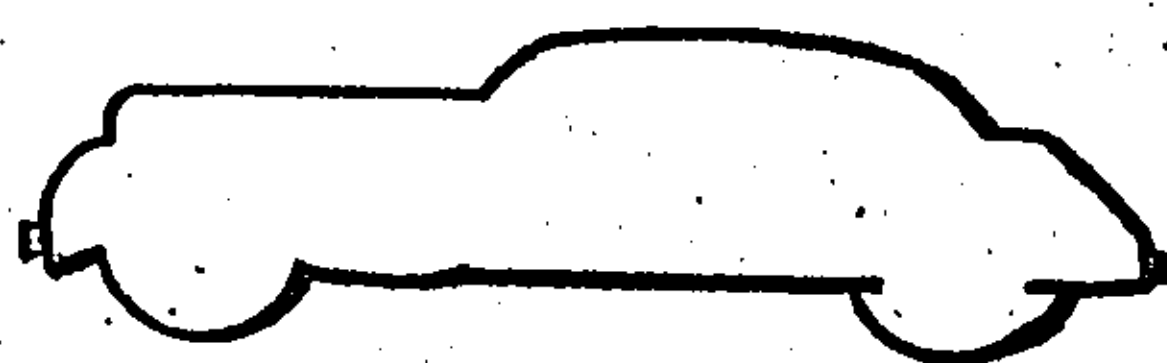
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1937.

SERVICE TO  
DEMOCRACY

The first purpose of government is to secure "the greatest happiness for the greatest number," it has been said. The aim of democracy, it might be added, is to provide government giving the greatest opportunity for happiness to every individual. To make a success of democracy, it is essential that the individual remember his duty to the state, as much as for the state to remember its duty to the individual. Service is the thing. Democracy will reach the highest point of efficiency when the people who enjoy it have obtained a clear realisation of the part required of each, in democratic evolution. It is a lack of good citizenship which makes possible, and sometimes necessary, dictatorships. It is just possible that a good many people are not ready for democracy. It is certain they frequently fail to appreciate what it offers, what they must give for the privilege of enjoying it. All too few are ready to render the service it requires; not paid service, but willing help for the good of the state and the people. It entails no great sacrifice, this work. Generally nothing more than a little quiet thought on issues facing the country. A man must live up to the faith the builders of democracy had in him.

One of Canada's best known political commentators, Mr. Charles Swayne, says: "There will be some who take pains to examine the trend of later-day government who will not be disposed to agree altogether with Lord Halifax, who says that 'though in many directions we have travelled far on the road of extending State activities, we have simultaneously been according recognition to the claims of individual personality.' Many are persuaded that the more the State attempts, through social legislation, to ameliorate the lot of certain sections of the people, the greater the loss of the individuality which hitherto had been a principle of democratic government. Through inherited characteristics and the 'mobility' of age, government has come to be regarded as the instrument to secure conditions favourable to the fullest development of the personality. Once that conception prevailed, a community could retain in its own hands the judgment on questions of its own government. On the other hand, where people disembarrass themselves of the necessity of forming opinions by entrusting plenipotentiary power to other hands, the human personality becomes dwarfed and fails to find expression.

To-day there are dangers in democracy, and Lord Halifax

# THE GERMANS ARE INVESTIGATING. MICROBE WAR

A FEW years ago a book appeared by Professor Banse dealing with the possibilities of a "Microbe War." Portions were reprinted in the foreign Press, the effect of which was to cause Professor Banse to be removed from his post.

The latest issue of the *Deutsche Wehr*, the official organ of the German General Staff, publishes a lengthy article on the results of laboratory research into this very "Microbe War." The article is entitled, "Some thoughts on War waged by means of Microbes."

The article is ascribed to an "Italian" Medical Staff Officer, but as neither the name of the Italian officer nor the place where the article was published is given, it is perfectly obvious that this is only a thin camouflage.

The experiments have really been carried out by German chemists.

The chemical and microbiological laboratories of the German War Ministry are in charge of Lieutenant-General von Tempelhoff, General Becker (in his civilian capacity a professor at the Technical High School in Berlin), as President of the State Research Department, is also partly responsible for these researches.

The text runs as follows: Attention must first be focussed on three main points, which form the foundation of all further work:

- (1) Which germs are of the greatest virulence.
- (2) Ways and means of spreading them.
- (3) Conditions necessary to produce infection and let loose an epidemic.

ONE. The production of a sufficient quantity of a poisonous germ is the business of the laboratories, but it is by no means established yet whether the experience gained with the usual small quantities will hold good with the large quantities required in war.

In the choice of the actual germs to be used, we must not be over-ambitious.

It is very tempting to think of yellow fever, spotted fever or smallpox—all pestilences which make one shudder—but for

outlines some of them. It has to distinguish the genuine from the counterfeit in the wares submitted for its approval. It has to supply a corrective to the weakness of politicians. It has to resist the temptation to take too much of its thinking ready-made from others. The Press and the radio have a heavy responsibility in emphasising the duty to search out for themselves the matters on which it is the function of citizenship to form opinions and record verdicts.

In British lands the example of other countries has not been followed in making the State become an end in itself, such as is intended by Socialism. In other words, loyalty to the State does not involve denial of loyalty to one's own conscience. Lord Halifax says: "A State which stamps all its citizens into a common mould and seeks to unify what nature has so wonderfully made diverse may gain whatever advantage there may be in singleness of aim in politics; but it assuredly would be the poorer by the loss of that variety of life which the State, jealous in guarding the individuality of its citizens, has to offer."

The "common mould" of the totalitarian state is a reaction from democracy. The loss of individuality seems to be the price of failure of the democratic system. It is never the system which is to blame, but the lack of perspective of those who have not the wits to govern themselves satisfactorily.

By a  
Special Correspondent

practical purposes it would be necessary to breed huge quantities of flies or lice, infect them with the bacillus of yellow or spotted fever, and keep a huge permanent supply of freshly infected flies in stock.

The same difficulties arise in producing sufficient quantities of the virus of smallpox, apart from the fact that most civilised people have in vaccination a successful antidote.

For a long time great hopes were centred on the cholera germ, on the assumption that all that was necessary was to put sufficient germs in wells, water reservoirs or food supplies to ensure a good cholera epidemic.

But we must repeat that these germs, when artificially produced, have no power of producing disease.

The true carriers of the disease are the sick themselves, and the germ becomes harmful only when spread through their excreta, and soon loses its virulence.

The germ of dysentery also loses its poison rapidly in artificial cultures, and experiments to bring this virulence back to the bacillus have rarely been successful.

The bacillus of typhoid or paratyphoid is more suitable for this purpose, but this disease is present in any case in many countries, and an artificial increase of cases would not cause undue anxiety.

The bacillus of plague is the most suitable. Special attention must be paid to the plague bacillus, because it is comparatively easy to produce in large quantities; it has great powers of resistance in cold or damp surroundings; it infects under all conditions; and, finally, because the plague is always a terrifying illness, particularly in places where it is otherwise unknown.

TWO. It must be understood that attempts at infection will, in all probability, have to be made not on the soldiers in the field of battle, but on the non-combatants well

within the enemy country—if for no other reason than that a successful attempt at infection at the front might recoil on one's own troops, it being impossible to restrict the infection to one definite area.

The dissemination of the germs can only be undertaken by agents or aeroplanes. For agents, an intimate co-operation with individuals in the enemy country and careful preparations a long time ahead are necessary in order to prepare for the successful infection of water supplies, food supplies or animals.

Experiments must be repeated persistently under varying circumstances, for even if they succeeded once through the negligence or lack of sufficient attention on the part of the authorities, this might not happen on a second occasion.

Furthermore, since every such agent could only work with small quantities of culture, so that even under the most favourable conditions only isolated cases would occur which would have no epidemic character, the danger of discovery of a hostile agent at work is not very great.

Microbe attacks by aeroplane. The aeroplane would be more suitable for attacks by microbes, and many ways of scattering the germs can be thought of: bombs, glass tubes, bowls full of cultures, spraying by particular contrivances, etc.

Of these various devices, let us first examine making a "microbe fog," since this method has already been carefully studied by experts. The best time would be during cold, damp weather, as this gives the best chance of life to the microbes.

Such germs would have to be chosen as cause infection through the respiratory organs, as, for example, plague germs. So far, it is true, experiments have only been made in closed rooms and we have little information about the spread of disease germs in the open air.

But immediately a whole series of questions present themselves: How do germs artificially disseminated spread? How long do they retain their

favourable conditions? What influence will air currents exert? How large must the "charge" of microbes be so that breathing them in the open air causes infection if, for example, the plague bacillus is used?

Microbe Clouds.—Even if it is possible to produce these clouds of germs, the possibility of their really causing widespread infection is still doubtful.

Nevertheless, that is no reason why the idea should be given up; the very possibility of such an infection would be enough to cause grave anxiety in the enemy country, even if the actual danger was vastly exaggerated.

THREE. This is the most important, but also the most difficult, point. The problem is how to produce epidemics and how to make the ordinary epidemics more deadly, and that is quite a different proposition from the usual laboratory experiments on animals or individuals offering themselves for experimentation.

It is not enough to have the disease germs and the means of distributing them at one's disposal (which is in itself no easy task), but a number of other circumstances have to be taken into consideration.

We must know, for example the influence of varying seasons on the incidence of certain epidemics (hot weather is favourable to dysentery, cholera, etc., cold weather to respiratory diseases), the influence of damp air, etc.

Furthermore, the composition of the soil, social conditions, state of immunity of a people can all retard or favour the spread of different diseases. Some diseases are restricted to certain areas; for example, yellow fever. Others are dependent on external and social conditions; for example, plague and cholera. Above all, the moral and psychological effects must be considered. Continual fear of hostile treachery, artificially aroused and fed by alarmist reports, will in certain circumstances and during a protracted war weaken and reduce the will to resist.

But again you must not over-estimate the result, especially if you are dealing with a population neither ignorant nor easily impressed.

## PEN PROFITS

"Best Sellers"  
Paid Better a  
Century Ago

THE fortune left by Sir James Barrie, when read in conjunction with the £250,000 left by J. M. Barrie and the £155,000 by Rudyard Kipling, gives the impression that the rewards of literary genius to-day are fabulous compared with those of the last century and before.

Actually, considering the strides made in printing and publishing in the last fifty years, not to mention film and stage rights, popular authors, financially speaking, are not much better off than their predecessors who racked their brains in the days of Grub Street.

For an author to make money—and lots of it—was not quite considered the thing to boast about in Victorian times, and poor Anthony Trollope's reputation suffered a grievous blow when his autobiography was published in which he stated to a penny exactly what he made from each of his works.

Trollope was no genius, yet he earned by his pen a total sum of £67,039 17s 5d, about which he remarks, "comfortable but not splendid."

He wrote in all forty-seven novels, several short stories, and sundry other works during a period of twenty years, and in most of that time he worked as a surveyor in the Post Office. The lowest sum he ever earned was £20 for his first novel. The highest was the £3,525 he made from "Can You Forgive Her?" in 1864.

His famous "Barchester Towers" added £727 11s 3d to his bank balance, while "Orley Farm" and "He Knew He Was Right," each earned him to the extent of over £3,000.

Scott's "Wizardry"

But it is questionable if any author in literary history ever made so much money as Sir Walter Scott. From his poetry alone he earned well over £13,000, and only recently a well-known woman poet confessed that her poems in half-a-dozen years had brought her little over £7.

In spite of selling the copyrights, Scott drew £1,000 from "Marmion," £2,000 from "Lady of the Lake," £2,000 from "Rokeby," and £2,000 from "The Lady of the Lake." These sums, large as they are, were totally eclipsed by those he obtained from his novels and other prose works. "Guy Rannering" brought him £24,000, "Rob Roy" £21,000, and altogether his twenty-one novels made him well over £400,000. For his "Life of Napoleon" Scott received over £10,000; for his contributions to two encyclopaedias he received £1,000.

He edited Dryden for a fee of £750, and he complained that £400 for a single contribution to a certain periodical was "poor pay." All told, Scott earned well over £500,000 by his magic pen, a sum which in present-day values equals a million and a half pounds!

Scott could write a novel in three months if he was pushed. During some years at the height of his literary career he wrote a novel a month, and his annual income exceeded £50,000, or £20,000 more than Lord Byron earned throughout his brilliant literary career.

The Great Crash

Not content with the ordinary profits of an author, Scott engaged in partnership in the printing and publishing of his books, and this led to the greatest and most poignant tragedy in the history of literature.

The financial crash of Sir Walter Scott in 1820 not only robbed him of all his great wealth, but left him in debt to the tune of £310,000. It is a story well known to all Scott lovers, but the passing of a century does little to dim its epic features. Authors have never been noted for their care of money, but few of

them have been indifferent to cash rewards. Dickens was a shrewd business man, and hated the idea of anyone making money by him unduly.

A great many of his private letters still preserved deal with his earnings and other money matters, and the creator of "Little Nell" could drive a hard bargain with publishers and editors.

Nowadays nearly all famous authors leave the marketing of their work to agents, who charge commission for their services. The leading literary agents in London are able business men with world-wide organisation, and in these complicated days they usually manage to secure better terms for authors than the latter could obtain themselves.

The wealthiest British authors to-day are probably Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Somerset Maugham, and Noel Coward. A new work by any of these is always an event.

It is very improbable that any author in the future will make from books alone the enormous sums which were made by Scott, Dickens, and Trollope. Publishing methods have changed, competition is becoming keener every year as the output of books increases, and the real gold for authors nowadays comes from film, stage, and serial rights.

Recently in Hollywood the big film companies have been paying sums varying from £50,000 to £10,000 or more for screen rights of "best sellers."

Some authors, such as Mr. H. G. Wells, are of the opinion that at some not very distant future reading will become an obsolete habit, and that films, television, and radio will be the chief means of communicating the ideas and creations of genius to the public.

Keen Competition

Yet the fact remains that there are more authors and books to-day than ever before, and it is also a significant fact that film and stage representations of published works—

(Continued on Page 5.)



# Fire Destroys Hongkong Vessel

## KAITANGATA'S CASUALTIES MAY BE HEAVY

### B. & S. LINER PICKS UP MANY SURVIVORS

The Hongkong steamer Kaitangata, 1983 tons, Williamson and Company, is blazing furiously a few miles out of this port. The ship is under charter to the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company here.

The China Navigation liner Nanning is standing by, and has already rescued many of the officers and men of the doomed ship, but it is feared that a number of the Chinese seamen have perished.

H.M.S. Thracian is racing southward to render what assistance she can.

The Kaitangata is burning from stem to stern, her cargo of kerosene and gasoline making her such an inferno that no human could live seconds aboard.

The Kaitangata left Hongkong yesterday for Haiphong and when she first called for assistance at 2 a.m. to-day she was in latitude 20.41, longitude 112.10. That would put her roughly 120 miles from Hongkong.

H.M.S. Thracian left here at 5.20 a.m. and expected to arrive at the scene of the disaster at 11.30 a.m. The Nanning, Capt. E. W. Richardson, was early on the scene and her last message, picked up here at 4.10 a.m. to-day, said she was still standing by.

#### Dramatic Messages

The first message received by the Naval Authorities here was at 2.10 a.m. when it was reported from the Kaitangata that she was on fire and that the Nanning was standing by. Later messages were as follows: 2.18 a.m. from the Kaitangata: "Fire very large and raging." 2.45 a.m. from the Nanning: "The crew and passengers are jumping overboard; the ship is a total loss." At 3 a.m. the Thracian was ordered to raise steam and stand by in case aid was necessary. 4.35 a.m. from the Nanning: "Picked up nine Chinese and three foreign officers, the total crew numbered 42 and we are at present attempting to locate the remainder."

#### Thracian Leaves

At 5.20 a.m. the Thracian left Hongkong with medical officer and supplies in order to be able to render assistance to the rescued if any were injured. She is expected to reach the scene of the fire about 11.30 a.m.

Message from the Nanning at 6.10 a.m.: "The Kaitangata is completely ablaze with a gasoline cargo. The Master, Chief Officer, Chief Engineer, Second Engineer, Wireless Operator, and 13 members of the Chinese crew have been picked up and we are still searching for the others."

#### Big Shipment

It is learned that the Kaitangata had been chartered by the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company and was carrying gasoline to Haiphong. It is stated that the vessel was carrying 27,000 cases of this fuel.

It is understood the cargo was insured.

### ADMITS THEFT OF BRASSWARE

Tam Wing, 24, unemployed, appeared before Mr. R. Edwards at the Central Magistracy this morning charged with breaking into No. 89 Wellington Street, ground floor and stealing two brass containers from the address.

The defendant was seen walking along Pottinger Street by a Chinese detective, who stopped and questioned him as to the origin of the containers. He admitted breaking into No. 89 and theft of the containers.

He was sentenced to six months' hard labour and to be sent back to his village at the expiration of his term.

### AGITATION ALLEGED

An additional charge of being found in a warehouse for an unlawful purpose was preferred against Chiu Ming-fai, 19-year-old school teacher, at the Central Magistracy this morning when he appeared on remand before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest for disorderly conduct. He was allegedly telling the cooler certain goods were being sold to Japan near No. 91 Connaught Road, West on October 22.

Mr. M. W. Lo appeared for the defence, and the case was remanded for one week.

## Girl Flier Given Wild Reception

Car Carries Her Through Cheering Crowds In London

### Broadbent's Bad Luck



Jenn Batten

When Miss Jean Batten, famous aviator, who to-day set a new world record in a flight from Australia to England, arrived at her London Hotel from Croydon, she stated that she could still hear the roar of the engine.

Earlier she drove in triumph, standing in a car, through the streets, cheered by the crowds who had gathered to welcome her.

At Croydon she was greeted by her mother who came from New Zealand for the purpose.

When Miss Batten alighted from her plane after the record-breaking flight, she was almost too stiff to stand. She had to be carried from the plane through a milling and enthusiastic throng.—Reuter.

#### 14 HOURS TO SPARE

London, Oct. 24. A new record Australia to England solo flight was achieved by Miss Jean Batten, when she landed at Lympne at 3.45 p.m. to-day, beating the record by 14 hours 10 minutes.

Her total time from Port Darwin was 5 days 18 hours 15 minutes, compared with P. H. Broadbent's 6 days 8 hours 25 minutes.

Miss Batten, whose plane was escorted by other planes over the channel, arrived tired, but smiling, and was wildly cheered by a crowd of hundreds as she was lifted from the plane.

She took off again from Lympne at 4.3 p.m. and landed at Croydon 27 minutes later.—Reuter.

#### BROADBENT'S BAD LUCK

Baghdad, Oct. 24. Harold Broadbent, the Australian flier who is attempting a world record flight from England to Australia, told Reuter here to-day that he was fed up and would probably abandon the flight at Basrah as he had lost too much time owing to encountering headwinds all the way from London.

He was forced down in the desert 60 miles from Baghdad without petrol, borrowed a camely from Arabs, and rode four miles to obtain petrol from the nearest motor car. With this he resumed his flight to Basrah.—Reuter.

#### RETURN CONFIRMED

Basrah, Oct. 24. Harold Broadbent has experienced more bad weather and has been forced to return to Baghdad.—Reuter.

### MAILS FOR REFUGEES

Letters are lying at the Poste Restante, General Post Office, for the following:—

Mrs. H. E. Aires, Mrs. M. M. Allib, Mr. Beaumont, Mrs. L. Black, Mrs. A. L. Blythe, Miss E. Craig, Mrs. A. E. Fraser, Master Ralph Joseph, Mrs. W. A. McClelland, Mrs. E. Moran, Mrs. L. Page, Mrs. S. Page, Miss M. Rogers, B. A. Stichesbech, Mrs. Tomlinson, Mrs. H. Trease, Mrs. Adrienne Wadham, Mrs. J. E. Walker, Win. Wood.

Charged with the theft of 15 lbs. of white paint from the Talook Dockyard, Lui Wai, 28, was fined \$50, with the alternative of two years' hard labour, by Mr. R. A. D. Forrest at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Defendant was stated to be odd-job cooie employed by a sub-contractor in the yard. He was arrested as he was about to leave.

## CRUISER RESCUES REFUGEES

Spanish Loyalists Flee To France

### 600 Wounded In One Ship

London, Oct. 24. H.M.S. Southampton has reported that she picked up a launch loaded with 30 to 40 refugees from Gijon when the boat was 20 miles north of Santander.

The refugees had been at sea since the previous Thursday.—Reuter.

#### MANY WOUNDED

Bordeaux, Oct. 24. The Spanish steamer Marie Lene arrived at Bassens with 1,800 refugees, of which 600 were wounded. All of the unwounded men were quarantined and sent to Port Bou.—Reuter.

## VETERAN OF CHINA WAR DIES

Admiral Sir Edward Charlton Fought First In 1882

London, Oct. 24. Admiral Sir Edward Charlton K.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.M., who served in the China War on H.M.S. Orlando in 1882, died to-day at the age of 72, says a Reuter message.

Entering the Royal Navy in 1878, Sir Edward Charlton served at Alexandria in the Egyptian War in 1882, was present at the bombardment of Alexandria and landed with the Naval Brigade. He was specially promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1884, and four years later qualified as Torpedo-Lieutenant. He was appointed Commander in 1897 and was Commander of the Orlando during the China War in 1900. He was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society in 1899.

Raised to the rank of Captain in 1903, he was Commander of a destroyer flotilla from 1908 to 1910. He was appointed A.D.C. to the King in 1911 and held this rank until 1913. In that year he was appointed Rear-Admiral, and Vice-Admiral in 1918, and Admiral three years later. He was Assistant Director of Torpedoes at the Admiralty 1913-14 and Admiral of Mine-Sweepers from 1914 to 1915. From 1916 to 1918 he was Commander-in-Chief of the Cape Station, and from 1918 to 1919 Commanding the East Coast of England. Admiral Charlton was appointed President of the Allied Naval Armistice Commission from 1919 to 1920, and was President of the Naval Inter-Allied Commission of Control in Berlin from 1920 to 1923. He was placed on the retired list in 1924.

### Noted Figure In Ship-Building

London, Oct. 24. The death has occurred of Sir Joseph William Isherwood, Bart., at the age of 67.—Reuter.

Sir Joseph, prominently identified with ship-building, was Shipwright Surveyor to Lloyd's Register of Shipping from 1886 to 1907. He invented the Isherwood system of longitudinal construction for ships. He was a member of the Worshipful Company of Shipwrights, of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, and of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, New York. The late Sir William Isherwood, who married Irene Jeanne Philola in 1932. They have two daughters.

## "SUNSHINE SUSIE" DIES

Sequel To Slimming Cure

Berlin, Oct. 11. Renate Muller ("Sunshine Susie"), one of Germany's most prominent film actresses, died in a Berlin nursing home at the age of 31.

Her death follows a long and painful illness contracted as a result of slimming cure she underwent in 1933. In spite of her illness, she insisted on continuing her work, but the production of her last film, "Fogger," was attended with much difficulty, owing to the indistinctness of her voice, the sound had to be synchronized subsequently. This was made known only after her death.

Miss Muller was best known to English-speaking audiences for her work with Jack Hulbert in "Sunshine Susie," a highly-successful English musical — Anica-Trans-Ocean.

## RADIO BROADCAST

5.00 Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Roof-Garden of the Hongkong Hotel.

5.15 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.20 5. When the Lazy River Goes By; 6. There's Something in the Air; 7. Let's call the Whole Thing Off; 8. Under the spell of Voodoo Drum.

5.35 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

5.40 9. For You; 10. Jose O'Neill Cuban Heel; 11. Siboney; 12. Mincey.

5.55 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

6.00 13. Adieu, To Love, Adieu; 14. At the close of a long long day; 15. Music in May.

6.15 Interval of recorded dance music from Z.B.W.

6.20 16. Cleaning Windows; 17. New Orleans; 18. Malihina Male; 19. A Rhythm Excursion.

6.30 Children's Records. Noah's Ark (Zoological Tunes for Children Old and Young—arr. Henry Hall); The B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; More Very Young Songs (Poems by: A. A. Milne, Music Fraser-Simson); 1. Binker; 2. Shoes and Stockings; 3. Forgiven... George Baker (Bartone).

6.45 Ballads. O Lovely Night (English Song); Archibald's Winter Sanctuary (Heavenly Just For To-day (Seaver); Essie Ackland (Contralto); Floral Dance (Moss); Sally Homer (Traditional); Brain Lawrence with Fred Hartley and His Quintet.

7.00 Variety. Orchestral-Colleen—Selection.... The Great Ziegfeld—Selection.... Maurice Winnick and His Orchestra; Vocal—Did You Mean It? (Dixon, Greer); Have You Forgotten So Soon? (Nicholls, Gilbert); Greta Keller; Costanets Solo—La Corrida (Valverde); Serenata (Maluts, arr. Rudd).

7.15 La Argentiniana. Vocal—A Penny In My Pocket (Mrs. Millions in the Air); A Little Door, A Little Lock, A Little Key (Harry Woods); Val Rosing; Piano—Charlie Kunz Piano Medley No. 11.... Charlie Kunz.

7.30 Closing Hong Kong Exchange Market Report.

7.35 J. H. Squire Celeste Odelet. Narcissus (Nevin); Valse Bleue; Air De Ballet (Drigo); Hearts and Flowers (Tobani, arr. Willoughby); Ave Maria (Schubert, arr. Willoughby); Antante (Camille de Techkowsky, arr. Willoughby); Operatic Favorites—Operatic Melodies—arr. J. H. Squire.

8.00 Time, Weather and Announcements.

8.03 Chinese Programme—Relay from the Lee Theatre.

11.00 Close down. 8.15-11.00 P.M. European Programme from Z.E.K. on a Frequency of 640 Kilocycles.

8.05 Schubert Piano Quintet In A Major (Trout Quintet). Played by Wilhelm Backhaus (Piano) with Manjestr (Violin), Howard (Violin), Withers (Cello) and Hobday (Double Bass).

8.38 Schubert Songs. Lied Aus Wien.... Elisabeth Schumann (Soprano); Aufenthal; Der Doppelganger.... Alexander Kipnis (Bass).

8.48 Chopin Studies, Op. 10. Played by Backhaus (Piano).

No. 8 In F Major; No. 4 In C Sharp Minor; No. 5 In G Flat Major; No. 6 In E Flat Minor; No. 11 In E Flat Minor; No. 12 In C Minor.

9.00 Albert Sandier and his Orchestra.

Faust—Fantasia (Gounod). Always In My Heart (Tuck and Coats); Isn't It Romantic (Theme Song "Love Me To-night"—Rodgers); My Dream Memory (Theme Song "Street Girl"—Levan); Give Me Back Heart (from "Symphony in Two Flats"—Novello); Rosa Mia (Guzar, Fisher and Potter); The Fairies Gavotte (Kohn); Bion Aires, Valse (Waldteufel); Annetten Tanz, Valse (Gungl).

9.30 London Relay—The News and Announcements.

9.50 Variety. Orchestral—Entrance Of The Little Fauns (Pierne, arr. Mouton); Jack Payne and His B.B.C. Dance Orchestra; Vocal—Liebestleid (Marchen-Kreisler); Humoreske (Lengsfelder-Dvornik); Comedy Harmonies. Organ—Bell Medley.

Antea and The Paramount Theatre Orchestra; Al Bollington (Organ); Humorous Sketch—Sandy The Farmer (Wise); Sandy Powell and Company; Orchestral—Evergreens Of Jazz.... Scott Wood and His Six Swingers; Humorous—The Lancashire Tossard; The Window Cleaner (No. 2) (Formby, Gifford and Cliff); George Formby and His Ukulele; Mandoline Solo—Serenata Mediolanica (Silvestri); La Java Du Katakou, Giava Muzurka (Van Proff, Giuseppe Gargano; Vocal—Darling, Je Vous Aime Beaucoup (Anna Sosenko); For Me, For You (Towers and Arden); Hildegarde; Orchestral—San Fernando—Tango (Codovilla); Puncto Arenas—Tango (Codovilla); Heinz Huppert and His Orchestra; Novelty—Jack Hyllton and His Orchestra; Tommy Handley, Hilda Mundy and Billy Caryll, Peggy Dell, Tom Webster, Jack Barty, Nelson Keys, Freddie Fox, The Swingette and Jack Hyllton's Boys; Orchestral—Songs Without Words; Orchestral.... Mark Weber and His Orchestra.

11.00 Close down.

Mr. Hykes, residing at room No. 210 Hongkong Hotel, reports to the police the loss of a lady's wrist watch set with diamonds and sapphires between the Chinese Optical Company and the Hotel on Sunday. Mr. Hykes was wearing the watch at the time.



## Evening Dress

SUMMIT Dress Shirts, Plain or Marcella fronts in two lengths of sleeve to every size. Summit Dress Collars in quarter sizes—four sizes to every inch. Dress ties either black or white in correct lengths for every size of collar. White waistcoats in various styles and sizes. Great care is given to every detail to make certain that individually and collectively your dress clothes will be quietly and absolutely correct.

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MI-CHIEMANO-MIMI .....ROSETTA PAMPANINI.  
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J8530—LA BOHEME .....CLAUDIO MUZZIO.  
LA TRAVIATA ADDIO DEL PASSATO.  
LX159—LA BOHEME .....GEORGE THILL.  
LOHENGRIIN.  
LX233—FAUST CHURCH SCENE.  
J2108—LA TOSCA .....JOSEPH SCHMIDT.

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## TEMPERATURE IS STEADY

HUMIDITY DECLINES AGAIN.

Temperature at the Royal Observatory at 10 a.m. to-day was 77, one degree higher than the corresponding reading yesterday, while humidity was 80, eight per cent. lower.

Maximum temperature yesterday was 78, a fall of one degree from the previous figure, and the minimum was 71, two degrees higher than the same reading on Saturday.

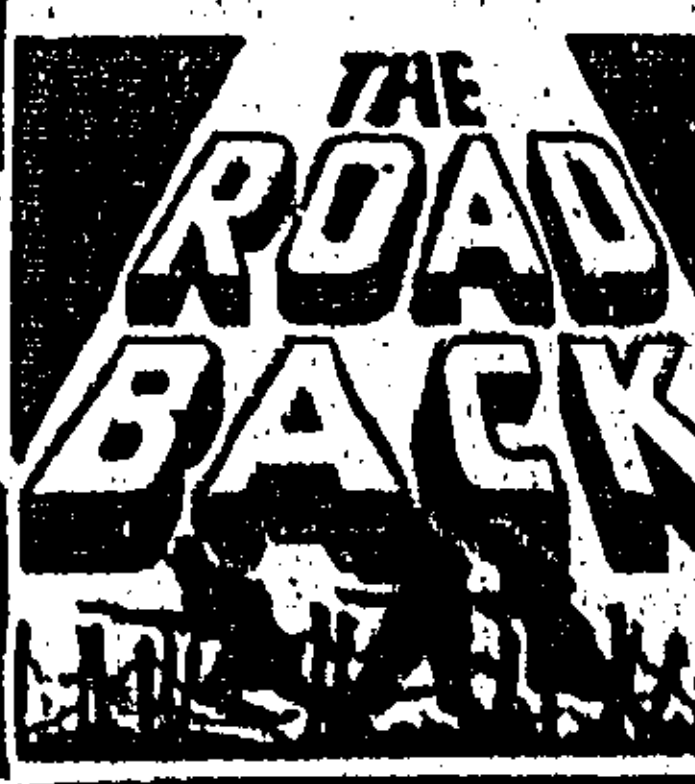
Fullfall since January 1 totals 60.72 ins. against an average of 61.53 ins.

The anti-cyclone has moved eastward to the Sea of Japan; pressure is relatively low over the Pacific to the south east of the Bonins. Local forecast:—N.E. Winds, fresh; fair.

#### ARMISTICE DAY

The military authorities announced that Armistice Day observances this year will be carried out similarly to the programme last year. The details will be published later.

## WATCH FOR THE ROAD BACK





# BRILLIANT GOAL-KEEPING IN CHARITY SOCCER

## S. CHINA BEATS F. A. ELEVEN

### WONG & ROWLANDS STOP MANY STINGING SHOTS

(By "Abe")

By the odd goal in three, South China A.A. defeated the Hongkong Football Association at Caroline Hill yesterday in a charity soccer match in aid of China's devastated war areas. It was due entirely to the efforts of the two goalkeepers, Wong Wing of South China, and Rowlands of the F.A., that not more than three goals were scored; both were in magnificent form and each in turn was prominent with many fine saves.

A tremendous crowd turned up for the match, which proved to be a fast, clean tussle. Perhaps a draw would have been a fairer result as the teams had their fair share of the exchanges, but it has to be acknowledged that the Chinese showed a definitely superior combination and a better understanding between the halves and the forwards.

The Association team which took the field was not as strong as the one originally announced. Neither Webster nor Spier was able to play, and the substitutes, Bowen and Leonard, did not play up to the standard of a match of this description.

Following the kick-off by the Hon. Mr. M. K. Lo, play for a period took an even course; the ball swung from end to end with neither side able to show any advantage.

Leonard, at centre-half, was the weak link in the Association defence in the first half. He was not too slow for the wily Fung King-cheung, who made runs round him until he began to use his weight. His hesitation and failure to harass the man with the ball gave the defence more work to do than was necessary, but he improved as the game progressed, and towards the end played an important part in many of the F.A. attacks.

**WIDE AREA OPENED**  
This weakness down the centre in the opening period forced Evans to roam into the middle of the field and opened up a wide area for Hussain to cover. This the right back did nobly, but nevertheless he and Evans



Wong Wing pleased Chinese urchins.

often left open a wide gap owing to the tendency of the latter to stray into the middle to help Leonard. Hussain's exhibition throughout the match was a great improvement on his display of the previous Sunday. Bowen did not have so much work to do as left back because O'Connor did his job so thoroughly at left half that Young Shui-yick was reduced to a negligible quantity in the Chinese attack—an unusual experience for this speedy Chinese right-winger.

If Hussain and Bowen lacked the finesse of Mak Shiu-hon and Li Tin-sang, their counter-parts in the Chinese team, they were no less effective. Their first-time clearances and tackling turned back many a promising Chinese attack.

As to be expected of five men who were playing together for the first time, the F.A. forwards did not show the same co-ordination as was evident in the South China team. At no stage of the match did they settle

down as a unit, but they were such brilliant individuals that the Chinese defence always had an anxious time when they were on the move. Duffield and Conkley, on the right, were a more dangerous flank than were Saw and Hau Ching-to. Pearson was too well-marked by Lim Tak-po, who adopted "police-man's" methods, to be dangerous and was seldom allowed to stray for more than a few yards from the Chinese pivot. Hau Ching-to missed a glorious opportunity to score for the F.A. in the first half when he ran right through and with Wong Wing at his mercy, he shot wide.

#### BRILLIANT ROWLANDS

Rowlands was brilliant, and had bad luck in not stopping Fung King-cheung's penalty. Had he done so, his day's exhibition would have been well-nigh perfect.

The Chinese dominated play mid-field and the attack was set in motion by the splendid work of Lau Hing-choi, Lim Tak-po and Leung Wing-chiu. Fung King-cheung, as usual, made many openings for his colleagues, but neither winger was effective. Lau Chung-sang was not fast enough to take advantage of the opportunities presented to him, and it was left to Lai Shu-wing and Fung himself to do the scoring.

It was because Mak Shiu-hon and Li Tin-sang covered each other so admirably that Wong Wing was not called upon to save more often. Still, many hefty shots were fired at him, but he dealt with all of them confidently until beaten by a drive from Duffield's boot towards the close.

The Chinese took the lead midway through the first half when Leonard handled within the dreaded area. Fung took the spot kick and fired the shot straight at Rowlands, who stopped but could not hold it. Fung, following up, had no difficulty in placing the ball into the net.

#### LEAD INCREASED

At half-time the Chinese were leading by a goal. In spite of repeated attacks, the Association could not equalise. The F.A. players pressed hotly for fully 15 minutes and did everything except score. From another breakthrough, the Chinese increased the lead when Lai Shu-wing, gaining possession ten yards from the goal-mouth, placed the ball coolly out of Rowlands' reach.

Undismayed, the F.A. returned to the attack and were finally rewarded when Duffield crashed in a shot which hit the roof of the net.

Lau Hing-choi had to leave the field at this period owing to an injury to his ankle. Though a man short the Chinese defended stoutly; Lim Tak-po playing as third back, helped to stem the F.A. tide. Hussain, Leonard and Evans all went up to help in the attack, but the equalising goal evaded them.

Just before the end, Fung was robbed of another goal by a brilliant piece of work by Rowlands and the final whistle blew with the F.A. attacking once again.

South China—Wong Wing; Mak Shiu-hon, Li Tin-sang; Leung Wing-chiu, Lim Tak-po, Lau Hing-choi; Yeung Shui-yick, Lau Chung-sang, Fung King-cheung, Lai Shu-wing and Lee Shue-yat.

Hongkong F.A.—Rowlands; Hussain, Bowen; O'Connor, Leonard, Evans; Conkley, Duffield, Pearson, Saw and Hau Ching-to.

#### K.C.C. TENNIS

### Successful Tourney Held Yesterday

The Tennis Tournament at the Kowloon Cricket Club yesterday proved a big success, nearly 50 people participating in the events.

The following won prizes in the shape of spoons—  
Men: A. E. P. Guest (36 games), R. S. Capell (35), and G. C. Burnett (34).

Ladies: Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Foxall (31 games each), Mrs. Winney and Mrs. Kella (30 each).

#### REFEREES' MEETING

Members of the Referees' Association are asked to note that the meeting called for this evening starts at 8 o'clock, and not 8 o'clock as intimated in our contemporary this morning.



A tense moment in front of the F.A. goal in yesterday's soccer match. Rowlands jumps high to clear while Leonard, Bowen, Evans and Hussain watch anxiously. Fung King-cheung and Lai Shu-wing can also be seen in the picture.

## WEEK-END CRICKET FEATS

### CHIEF BATTING HONOURS

Conducted By "Abe"

### CHIEF BOWLING HONOURS

The following were the leading batsmen of the week-end:

R. T. Broadbridge (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	80*
D. J. N. Anderson (K.C.C.) v. H.K.C.C.	70
A. B. Smith (Navy 2nd XI) v. Army "A"	70
L. S. A. Flynn (Navy 2nd XI) v. Army "A"	62
J. E. Richardson (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	57*
F. H. Stokes (H.K.C.C.) v. K.C.C.	53
D. McLellan (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	49*
D. Hung (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	48
C. Q. M. S. Eaton (Army "A") v. Navy	46
A. H. Madar (I.R.C.) v. C.C.C.	46
Sub. Lieut. Ogle (Navy) v. C.S.C.C.	40
W. Ropley (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	37
Sergeant Bennett (Army "A") v. Navy	33
E. F. Fincher (K.C.C.) v. H.K.C.C.	33
W. Mulcahy (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	33
H. Dambrowsky (Police) v. Kowloon 2nd XI	31*
Capt. Carless (Navy) v. C.S.C.C.	30*

\* Not Out.

**EASILY** the best piece of work during the week-end cricket matches was the bowling feat of F. Haynes who, playing for the Hongkong C.C. juniors, captured all ten wickets for 47 runs. This was the best bowling performance since Frank Pereira took ten wickets against the University at Pokfulam two years ago.

A medium right-hand bowler, Haynes was much too puzzling for the Indian juniors, but he was distinctly fortunate in the manner in which he dismissed two or three batsmen. This is not meant to be extremely well throughout the afternoon, and fully deserved the honour.

Another fine performance was that of A. R. Minu, the Indian R.C. senior skipper, who sent back eight Craigengower C.C. men at Sookunpoo for only 29 runs. Minu is now bowling as well as he has ever done, and if he maintains his present form much of the Indians' seeming weakness in attack this season may yet be overcome.

With B. G. Baker taking six for 18 and C. Pope four for 13, things were made very much easier for the Police in their Second Division League match against the Club de

The following were the chief bowling performances of the week-end:

F. Haynes (H.K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. I.R.C. 2nd XI	10 for 47
A. R. Minu (I.R.C.) v. C.C.C.	8 for 29
B. G. Baker (Police) v. Kowloon 2nd XI	6 for 18
Spr. Hoddinott (Army "B") v. C.C.C.	6 for 49
G. Winch (C.C.C. 2nd XI) v. Army "B"	5 for 27
L. S. Jeffery (Navy) v. Army "A"	5 for 33
L. G. Gosano (Kowloon 2nd XI) v. Police	5 for 42
C. Pope (Police) v. Kowloon 2nd XI	4 for 13
D. McLellan (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	4 for 46
W. L. McKenzie (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	3 for 30
J. R. Luke (K.C.C. 2nd XI) v. University	3 for 33
A. V. Gosano (Kowloon 2nd XI) v. Police	3 for 37
F. Baker (C.S.C.C.) v. Navy	3 for 54

Kowloon C.C., last season's champions in this section, also had things their own way at Pokfulam against the University and won comfortably. R. T. Broadbridge's 88 not out was the feature of the match and stood out as the best batting performance of the day.

### Disqualified From Golf Tourney

#### O. E. C. Marton Has Bad Luck

O. E. C. Marton, a former champion, had extremely bad luck yesterday when, on account of a technical breach of the rules, he was disqualified from the annual championship of the Golf clubs of Hongkong played at Fanling. He returned cards of 77 and 79, which would have given him an advantage over the rest of the field had it not been for his disqualification.

The event was won by F. Groves, a comparative newcomer, who had scores of 81 and 78 for an aggregate of 159, which was four strokes better than P. H. Scores, who returned cards of 84 and 79.

Groves won mainly as the result of very steady golf.

The visitors' prize was carried off by W. Taylor, of the Kowloon Golf Club, who had two rounds of 84 each.

Leading scores:	Old, New Tot.
1. F. Groves	81, 78, 159
2. P. H. Scores	84, 79, 163
3. D. J. Gilmore	82, 83, 165
4. E. S. Robertson	85, 81, 166
5. E. J. R. Mitchell	86, 79, 165
6. W. Taylor	84, 84, 168
7. Col. Blake	82, 90, 172
8. B. Mackie	80, 83, 173
9. E. T. Mullen	83, 91, 174
10. E. D. du Roza	84, 91, 175
11. A. T. Bruley	83, 93, 176
12. E. Sadleir	87, 90, 177
13. D. S. Edward	82, 96, 178
14. F. E. A. Remedios	80, 94, 180
15. T. D. Paton	91, 90, 181
16. A. J. Dennis	95, 89, 184
17. O. E. C. Marton	77, 79, 156 but was disqualified for a technical error.

Subject to confirmation the following were the prize winners.—Championship, F. Groves; Visitor's prize, W. Taylor; Best round, old course, O. E. C. Marton; New course, P. H. Scores, whose 79 beats E. J. R. Mitchell's owing to having the lower figure over the last nine holes.

### ANNUAL DINNER OF H. K. L. B. A.

#### Function A Huge Success

Marking an official ending to the Hongkong Lawn Bowls season, the annual dinner of the Association was held in the Hongkong Hotel Roof Garden on Saturday evening and proved to be a huge success.

Among the guests of the evening were His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, Hon. Mr. N. L. Smith, His Honour the Chief Justice, Sir Atholl McGregor, Commodore E. B. C. Dicken, and Mr. B. Wylie.

If any doubt had been entertained by the L. B. A. officials regarding the advisability of holding the function at an hotel, the large number of bowlers who attended dispelled it. A spirit of conviviality reigned throughout the evening.

Prizes won during the season were distributed by His Excellency the O.A.G. at the conclusion of the dinner.

Ing are the prize winners.—Championship, F. Groves; Visitor's prize, W. Taylor; Best round, old course, O. E. C. Marton; New course, P. H. Scores, whose 79 beats E. J. R. Mitchell's owing to having the lower figure over the last nine holes.

#### PREVIOUS WINNERS

The following were the previous winners:

1931 A. R. Stewart (aggregate 101)
1932 M. V. Budge (aggregate 140)
1933 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 152)
1934 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 152)
1935 O. E. C. Marton (aggregate 153)
1936 A. E. Lissaman (aggregate 181)

### K.C.C. OUTPLAYS UNIVERSITY

#### Junior Cricket League Game

(By "Veritas")

Kowloon Cricket Club, champions of the junior cricket league, gave a taste of their all-round strength to the University on the Pokfulam Road ground last Saturday, beating the Varsity in the opening league match of the season by 109 runs.

This figure, however, hardly indicates the decisiveness of the result K.C.C. were able to declare at 194 for 4—an extremely good score for second grade local cricket, and then dismissed their opponents in just over an hour for 85 runs.

Overshadowing everything else during an afternoon of entertaining cricket was Reg. Broadbridge's innings of 88 not out, compiled in 47 minutes. His Jesopian hitting was a treat to watch. Boundary followed boundary in rapid succession, and at the end he had scored no less than 19 4's. His first fifty, vigorous, but chanceless, occupied him about 20 minutes, and if he could have secured a little more of the bowling after that he would have reached three-figures before the declaration. He did not give anything resembling a catch in his hurricane knock, though he went for the bowling "as if with fury possessed" twice cleared the wire fencing with huge hits on the long boundary.

He and Baxter added 93 unbroken for the fifth wicket, of which Broadbridge claimed something like 70. Prior to this merry batting,

the K.C.C. batsmen appeared to be in something of a hurry for runs. One was very rapidly run out through attempting an impossible run. Others failed to distinguish between the ball pitched on the leg stump and that pitched outside.

In the field the University were keen and at times skilful on a difficult outfield, but they clearly need lots of batting practice. There appears to be a fair amount of bowling talent at hand. Charlie Teoh, Hong Chi and Ng all sent down some very good balls, and had it not been for the intrepid Broadbridge they might have got on top and dismissed the whole K.C.C. team for 150.

## AROUND THE GROUNDS

### Odd-Goal Victories In All Senior Soccer Matches

(By "Abe")

Though I predicted that all the senior football matches over the week-end would be close affairs, I little thought that all five games, four in the First Division League and the charity fixture between South China and the Hongkong F.A. would end in odd-goal victories. Yet this was what happened.

Sammy Tsang, the Eastern custodian, is fast becoming one of the best goal-keepers in the Colony. Against the Middlesex on Saturday, it was he who stood between the soldiers and more goals, and but for his magnificent goal-keeping his team would have been beaten by a wider margin than it actually was. With the score at 2-2, Middlesex over-ran Eastern in the closing stages of their encounter at Sookunpoo, but they could not obtain the winning goal until a few minutes from the final whistle.

#### THRILLS APLENTY

There were thrills aplenty in the match between the Club and Searforths on the former's ground. On paper, Searforths looked a much sounder side, but they had a shock when the civilians went ahead and led by two goals shortly after the interval. The Searforths there and then set out to explode the myth that their forwards cannot shoot by registering three goals in quick succession to win out by the odd goal in nine. It was a close shave for them, though on the run of play they were worthy winners.

#### SAINTS LOSE AGAIN

Another defeat was chalked up against St. Joseph's on Saturday when they met Kowloon and were beaten by the only goal scored. The Saints were still without the services of A. Alves, who has not yet recovered from a strained muscle, and this weakness on the left wing increased the inconspicuousness of the defence, which was sound; it was the inability of the forwards to get moving in unison which let the team down badly. A goal registered by Knox in the first half gave Kowloon both points.

#### GOOD RECORD RETAINED

The domestic affair between South China "A" and South China "B" provided little interest except to show that the "B" team this season seems to be more impressive than the "A" team. The game ended in a win for the "B" by three goals to two, thus keeping this team's record clean. South China "B" has not dropped a point so far. However, it has played only three games as against the five by Kowloon and Middlesex, the two League leaders.

#### HIGH SCORING

Scoring was again on the high side on Saturday, a total of 73 goals being registered in 14 matches, against the 48 of the previous Saturday from the same number of matches. Kumaons with seven against the Searforths in the Third Division, led the list, and the Portuguese S.A. was



Fowler scored twice against Searforths.

a close second with six against the Royal Corps of Signals in the same division. Of the individual goal-scorers, Partap Singh (Kumaons) notched four, while Izard (Middlesex) and Ferguson (Searforths) had three each.

#### BRILLIANT CUSTODIANS

Wong Wing and Rowlands, perhaps the two best goal-keepers in the Colony to-day, were in opposition yesterday in the charity match between South China A.A. and the Hongkong F.A. Both were in fine form and were chiefly responsible for only three goals being scored. Wong let in one and Rowlands two, one of which was from a penalty. Chinese urchins were so pleased with Wong's display that they mobbed him as he was returning to the dressing room; and as tribute to Rowlands' good performance, they gave him a few condescending pats on the back when he passed.

#### NOT UP TO STANDARD

That Kowloon Chinese are not up to the standard of First Division football in the Colony was again proved yesterday when they were trounced by the Police by eight goals to one. The Police themselves will admit that they are not the best team in Hongkong; yet on yesterday's play they were streets ahead of Kowloon Chinese.

Mulcahy had compiled a nice-looking 33 in a reasonable time, and throughout the innings the batsmen were on top, the first four wickets putting together 10 runs. Altogether the visitors made their 103 runs in about 105 minutes—pretty good going even on a somewhat small ground.

#### BEATEN BY LEG SPINNERS

Only at one stage did the University give a hint of saving the game. When Tan and Fong became associated in a sixth wicket partnership, they batted with such resolution that Luke and McKenzie, who had previously carried all before them, had to be displaced. Even then they did not appear at all concerned with "have a go" at Sargent and paid the penalty of not using his feet.

Earlier on McKenzie obtained three wickets in rapid succession under the lbw rule, his left-hand spinners,

pledged on the leg stump, completely befogging the batsmen. Luke bowled a nice length and came off the matting wicket fast to hit the stumps for three cheap victims, and Sargent and Hall polished off the innings.

The University batsmen appeared to be in something of a hurry for runs. One was very rapidly run out through attempting an impossible run. Others failed to distinguish between the ball pitched on the leg stump and that pitched outside.

In the field the University were keen and at times skilful on a difficult outfield, but they clearly need lots of batting practice. There appears to be a fair amount of bowling talent at hand. Charlie Teoh, Hong Chi and Ng all sent down some very good balls, and had it not been for the intrepid Broadbridge they might have got on top and dismissed the whole K.C.C. team for 150.



Plain View (H. C. Fih up) being led in after winning the Kwang-tung Handicap at the Ninth Extra Race Meeting held on Saturday. Ticket No. 2103, which drew this pony in the mammoth sweep conducted by the Hongkong Jockey Club, paid \$31,812.50 for an outlay of \$1.

Thin on top?  
TRY  
Danderine





## BOBBIE HEINE RETURNS

S. A. Champion For Next Wimbledon

(By Geoffrey Simpson)

Tennis is again in full swing. How is your game?—Are you at the top of your form, or do you find you tire easily, become exhausted after a set or two? If the latter is the case, and providing your heart and lungs are sound, there is but one explanation; and that is impoverishment of the blood.

It is from the blood that all the organs and tissues of the body derive nourishment, so to perform their duties properly they must be supplied with good, rich, red blood. If the blood is thin, weak and depleted it will not be long before ailments due to this condition assail you, for example digestive troubles, nervousness, insomnia, back pains, neuralgia, rheumatism, loss of energy, depression, to mention but a few. To create fresh supplies of rich, red blood, and so to build up health and strength, there is no quicker or more effective way than by taking a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The prescription of an eminent physician in M.D. of Edinburgh University, Scotland, these pills were especially designed for the building up of the blood, and the many thousands of anemic sufferers who have thereby regained health and strength afford ample proof of the reliability of this remedy.

Equally good for men, women and growing boys and girls, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have stood pre-eminent as a blood builder and blood purifier for the past fifty years. Try them yourself, they will surely do you good. Obtainable from chemists everywhere.

Although many rackets will be re-strung before the next Wimbledon is due, it is interesting to observe that South Africa has already decided to send us that much-discussed young woman, Mrs. Bobbie Heine Miller.

This means that the women's singles championship will be the most colourful since Suzanne Lenglen wore her large hair bandeau on the centre court.

Mrs. Heine Miller has colour and so has Helen Wills—and both will be there. Helen Wills Moody has been occupied lately with the removal of the second half of her name, and at Wimbledon she will be plain Helen Wills.

Mrs. Miller, who used to be plain Bobbie Heine, and who played at Wimbledon some years ago, will head South Africa's women's team which, incidentally, will cancel out the men's team. Dissatisfied with their Davis Cup failures, the South African L.T.A. are keeping their men at home and sending their best women instead.

### DIG REPUTATION

Mrs. Miller is an unusual figure in tennis. She lives on a lonely farm with her husband, and the only tennis practice she gets is by acting as honorary coach to some convent girls. Yet she has a reputation of being able to beat any woman or man player in South Africa. Once yearly she leaves the farm and wades the opposition off the court, to retain her native championship.

Touring players—and these include Peggy Scriven, Freda James, Mary Healey, Mrs. Whittington, and Betty Nuthall—all get beaten by her, which helps to build up the notion that Mrs. Miller is about the best woman tennis player in the game.

It is said that for years her game has had everything except the opportunity, and now she is to get it. We shall await her visit with interest, but I am told that we shall not recognize in her the buxom young girl we saw at Wimbledon some years ago. She has changed a good deal, being slimmer and prettier.

### HOCKEY MEETING

Mamak Tournament To Elect New Officers

The annual general meeting of the Mamak Hockey Tournament will be held in St. Andrew's Church Hall on Tuesday, November 2, at 6 p.m. It is important that representatives of each team should be present. The following is the agenda:

1. To elect a Civilian Assistant Hon. Secretary.
2. To elect representatives of teams to serve on the Executive Committee as follows—Two representatives from the Naval teams, two from the Army and two from the Civilian teams.
3. Any other business.

### INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL

Czechs Have Better Of Latvians

Prague, Oct. 13. In view of the forthcoming visit of the Czechoslovakian national football team to England and Scotland, special interest attaches to the international match between Czechoslovakia and Latvia which was fought out here yesterday before about 10,000 spectators.

The Latvian eleven enjoys a very high reputation in European football circles but the Czechoslovakian combination proved too powerful for the Latvians who were defeated by four goals to two.

## HOME FOOTBALL LEAGUE

### CHELSEA LEADS IN FIRST DIVISION BY DEFEATING BRENTFORD

Matches played on Saturday in the Home Football League have resulted in Chelsea taking the lead in the First Division, while Brentford, which lost to Chelsea, has gone down to third place. The Wolves are occupying the second berth at the moment.

Motherwell and Rangers have changed positions in the First Division of the Scottish. The former is now ahead with 21 points from 14 matches, with the latter a close second with 20 points from 13.

The following are the standings of the various teams:

ENGLISH LEAGUE										
First Division										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Chelsea	12	8	1	3	23	14	16			
Wolves	12	7	2	3	20	14	16			
Brentford	13	7	2	4	24	18	15			
Charlton	12	5	5	2	18	14	15			
Sunderland	12	7	1	4	22	23	15			
Leeds	12	5	4	3	16	13	14			
Arsenal	12	5	4	3	23	14	14			
Preston N.E.	12	6	3	3	21	15	13			
Stoke	12	5	3	4	24	14	13			
Bolton	12	5	3	4	20	15	13			
West. Brom.	12	6	1	5	21	24	13			
Middlesbrough	12	5	2	5	20	12	12			
Manchester C.	12	5	2	5	22	22	12			
Birmingham	12	5	4	3	17	16	11			
Huddersfield	12	5	1	6	18	11	11			
Coventry	12	5	3	4	18	21	11			
Grimsby	12	3	4	5	13	10	10			
Everton	12	4	1	7	10	9	9			
Blackpool	12	3	3	6	16	24	9			
Derby	12	2	5	5	14	27	9			
Liverpool	12	3	2	7	13	24	8			
Portsmouth	12	1	4	7	10	31	4			

Second Division										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Coventry	12	7	0	5	10	10	10			
Sheffield U.	13	8	2	3	16	14	18			
Aston Villa	12	8	1	3	21	9	17			
Cheshamfield	12	7	2	3	25	15	16			
West Ham	12	6	3	3	12	15	15			
Bradford	12	5	2	5	17	13	15			
Norwich	12	6	2	4	25	25	14			
Burnley	13	5	4	4	17	18	14			
Blackburn	12	4	5	3	21	17	13			
Manchester U.	12	5	2	5	15	11	12			
Tottenham	12	5	2	5	24	18	12			
Swansea	12	5	3	4	15	14	12			
Stockport	12	5	2	5	10	14	12			
Notts F.	12	4	3	5	11	13	11			
Southampton	12	4	3	5	19	23	11			
Bury	12	4	2	6	9	13	10			
Barnsley	12	4	2	6	17	22	10			
Newcastle	12	2	4	6	10	18	8			
Luton	12	2	3	7	17	21	7			
Fulham	12	1	5	6	12	31	7			
Sheffield W.	12	2	3	7	9	10	7			
Plymouth	12	1	3	8	13	25	5			

Third Division (South)										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Notts C.	13	6	4	3	18	9	17			
Cardiff	12	6	4	2	27	14	16			
Queen's P.R.	12	6	4	2	18	10	16			
Millwall	13	6	4	3	22	14	16			
Swindon	12	6	2	4	15	11	14			
Mansfield	12	6	4	3	18	14	14			
Southend	12	6	2	4	20	16	13			
Watford	12	6	3	3	17	14	13			
Crystal Palace	12	5	3	4	17	14	13			
Bristol C.	12	4	5	3	15	13	13			
Clapton O.	12	6	1	5	17	10	13			
Brighton	12	5	1	6	19	18	11			
Bournemouth	12	4	3	5	12	15	11			
Torquay	12	5	1	6	18	23	11			
Reading	12	4	2	6	14	21	10			
Bristol R.	12	3	5	4	10	19	11			
Northampton	12	4	3	5	15	18	11			
Newport	12	3	4	5	18	20	10			
Aldershot	12	3	4	5	14	20	9			
Exeter	12	2	4	6	15	21	9			
Walsall	12	4	1	7	13	21	9			
Gillingham	12	2	2	8	12	23	6			

Third Division (North)										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Lincoln	12	7	3	2	28	9	17			
Gateshead	12	7	3	2	23	16	17			
Cheshire	12	5	5	2	19	12	17			
Oldham	12	6	4	2	20	8	16			
Doncaster	11	7	2	2	21	10	16			
Hull	12	6	4	2	19	10	16			
Rotherham	12	7	1	4	23	15	14			
Tranmere	12	5	3	4	20	12	13			
Port Vale	12	5	3	4	21	20	13			
New Brighton	12	5	2	5	20	24	12			
Rochdale	12	5	2	5	20	24	12			
Bradford C.	12	4	3	5	22	20	11			
York	11	4	3	4	20	20	11			
Carlisle	12	5	1	6	16	21	11			
Wrexham	12	4	3	5	20	28	11			
Darlington	12	4	2	6	17	21	10			
Southport	12	3	3	6	16	21	9			
Crewe	12	3	2	7	9	16	8			
Accrington	12	3	2	7	10	18	8			
Hullfax	12	3	2	7	13	22	8			
Barrow	12	2	2	8	5	24	6			
Hartlepool	12	2	1	9	16	32	5			

SCOTTISH LEAGUE										
First Division										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Motherwell	14	9	3	2	34	17	21			
Rangers	13	7	6	0	26	9	20			
Hearts	13	8	3	2	31	14	19			
Celtic	14	8	3	3	35	22	19			
Dundee	10	9	1	0	31	27	19			
Falkirk	13	6	4	3	29	21	16			
St. Mirren	15	6	2	7	30	25	14			
Aberdeen	14	5	6	3	23	20	13			
Third Lanark	13	5	3	5	25	26	13			
Partick	13	5	3	5	25	26	13			
Arbroath	14	5	3	6	19	28	13			
Hamilton	14	5	2	7	38	34	12			

## ENJOYABLE BOWLING MATCH

U.S.R.C. Beaten By K.C.C.

An enjoyable bowls match was played yesterday between the Kowloon C.C. and the United Services R.C., the former winning by 18 shots. His Honour Mr. Justice R. E. Lindell skipped one rink to victory over Dr. J. T. Smalley's rink by 20-14.

K.C.C.										
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.			
Rnith Rovers	11	7	3	1	37	20	17			
Albion	11	7	2	2	30	14	16			
St. Bernards	11	6	2	3	32	18	14			
Dumbarton	11	5	3	3	33	26	13			
Aldrie	11	6	1	4	32	20	13			
Dumfries	11	6	1	4	29	25	13			
Leith	11	5	2	4	25	20	12			
Forfar	11	5	2	4	20	28	12			
Stenmuir	11	5	2	4	25	20	12			
Cowdenbeath	11	5	1	5	37	34	11			
East Stirling	11	2	6	3	21	22	10			
Montrose	11	3	3	5	23	35	9			
Dunfermline	11	3	2	6	20	33	8			
Edinburgh	11	3	2	6	22	33	8			
King's Park	11	3	2	6	22	33	8			
Alloa	11	2	1	8	19	33	5			
Brechin	11	1	1	9	21	42	9			

### SIR ATHOLL BOWLS

Chief Justice Leads Scots At Bowling Green

The Chief Justice, Sir Atholl MacGregor, lost little time in fulfilling a threat and a warning made in the course of his humorous speech at the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association annual dinner on Saturday when he "took the field" yesterday at Kowloon Bowling Green Club. His stalwarts boasted the trian, and yonder side of the border provided the opposition, which indicated that the clash was in the nature of a preliminary skirmish, or warning up, before Sir Atholl next month marshals his men upon the green under the banner of St. Andrew for the annual encounter with the Society of St. George.



SHE is not a grouser; not a bitter woman. Is smart, alert, modern, she loves her job, and carries on in spite of its disadvantages. She knows its uncertain conditions! Good here, bad there—no enforceable standards—and hence the death of recruits. We go on—she says—because sick folk can't wait...

## WHO'D be a NURSE?

as told to  
Joan Woollcombe



At first I used to hide when Sister came into my ward. They had warned me she was a holy terror—though later I found her quite decent. You see, I was only 17 when I started at H. Matron told me to come along and see how I did.

We had to pay a premium, though this is not usual; and also mother had to supply my outfit; and my first pay was £10 a year. I have been qualified just three years; so that was happening seven years ago, anyway. I was there just a year, so keen that nothing mattered.

Then I went to H. General and of course, my year's training did not count, and I started all over again.

NOW, no nurse minds discipline—but it's the restrictions that got us down. Mine was not one of the big modernised hospitals, or one of the progressive Municipal places, like L.C.C. hospitals. And—there is no accepted standard; or conditions that can be enforced.

For instance, a friend of mine trained at the same time at "The Royal Free" and found restrictions relaxed and discipline kept.

Irritations reduced to a minimum. For instance, the rule that no Pro must ever address a word to a student, or doctor except when all students and doctors are women.

They could talk, they played tennis together, and learned a lot about both sides of their work. Then, when she finished training, she went to a hospital at a fashionable resort.

Exhaustively strict matron, heaps of restrictions, and all the nurses out to outwit the rules.

That's the worst of it. You never know what you will find. My training and first work later was pretty average. I suppose, but I never really found out whether I was employed to do odd jobs at a rotten salary and pick up what I could about the sick, or to be a nurse after a fashion.

However, conditions affected me most at first. Accommodation—fair. Food? Good quality ruined by appalling treatment.

Half an hour for our midday meal, sometimes halved by waiting for near-raw meat, sodden vegetables, soggy pudding (juniors kept quiet while seniors talked, too—like school, only more so)—and this variety after a Lecture on the "Causes of Indigestion" or "Modern Dietetics".

The modern hospitals have dieticians to watch the menus, and it's better when the sister-housekeeper is as independent as possible, too. Hours worried me most.

Do you realise that a 55 or 60 hour week or more is still worked? That the total span of a girl's duties (between coming-on and going-off) may be 13 hours on day duty and 12 hours on night? That my lectures, anyway, had to come mostly out of Time Off (two hours), and had to be attended in full uniform (more time, for changing).

After duty, at 8 p.m., we could only go out with (very) special permission. Of course, progressive hospitals under the L.C.C. and Bart's, Guy's and the others, give their Pros. complete freedom between 8 and 10 p.m.

But imagine having all the lights switched off anyhow at 10.30! We did. Nobody resented it early to bed—we had to get sleep; but that lights off for good night down!

Then, we had nowhere to see visitors, and no telephone of easy access, and, as a general rule, never knew our free times till the actual day.

It was hard to be completely cut off from normal life. Try it and see.

—To wake a nurse who had only just dropped off to his first bit of sleep... well, I did not enjoy that, either.

What about pay and prospects? Prospects of employment, fine! There's a scarcity of trained State Registered Nurses.

Pay? Well—the College of Nursing, which is always battling for better conditions, has a suggested minimum scale: And even they only recommend £205 to £260 for staff nurses.

Private nurses get between three and four guineas a week and their full keep. As an example, my friend who has just qualified and is Staff Nurse doing "Casualty" at a smaller London hospital, gets £4 7s. 11d. a month less 7s. 2d. for superannuation scheme, and will get a pension of four-sixths of whatever salary she's getting when she retires.

Her hours are long, nine-hour day and a 6-hour week over, a spread fortnight; but she's dead keen on her work, has a good matron, and does not grouse.

It's a question of cash. If we could afford more staff it would ease things. Meanwhile, we must do the best we can. Patients don't stop being ill while we argue.

What she did not say—but probably thought, like I do—was that the shortage of recruits will go on, get worse.

JOHN A. SMITH  
Asks —

How Do You Use Wireless?

THERE are approximately 30,000,000 radio listeners in this country. During an average year the B.B.C. receives from them about 150,000 letters, expressing approval or disapproval of various programmes. Many of them are concerned with listeners' fare in general—"I consider you give too much time to jazz" or "Can't we have more sports commentaries?" Most valuable to the directors of programmes are those letters which criticise in an intelligent manner particular broadcasts, but all letters, even those of unqualified appreciation, help to show the B.B.C. what the public wants.

This year, however, there has been a serious fall in the number of letters received. It is estimated that last December the total will reach no more than 60,000, or only one-third of the usual number. As a result the B.B.C. has to face not only the task of giving the public what it wants (which is quite easy, if known), but also that of discovering what the public wants. As a way out of its staff a representative public, and these people regularly receive blank forms on which to record their opinions of various programme items.

There are two obvious drawbacks to this scheme. First, it is doubtful whether even the 1,500 selected members are truly representative of the huge nation-wide audience behind the "micro." Second, an employee of the B.B.C. may not be too willing to criticise programmes when, at the same time, he feels he is indirectly criticising his employers. No doubt, it is easy to exaggerate the importance of this factor.

Indifference to Programmes

But, far more interesting than any alternative the B.B.C. may adopt, is the more fact of the drop in "listener-response." It seems to indicate a growing indifference to the nature of broadcast programmes. During Coronation week a great deal of money and pains was spent on the production of "Merrie England," broadcast twice and listened to, it was estimated, by twenty million people. The B.B.C. intended to guide its future policy in regard to such programmes by the tone of the huge mail that was expected to follow the broadcasts.

"Merrie England" brought in 44 letters. Similarly, the "Singing Mice" broadcast, on which the B.B.C. asked listeners to comment, produced only six replies. During the 1936-7 winter Scottish stations received no more than 80 letters a week from their regional public, and many of these were not comments on programmes but queries on one matter or another.

It is ridiculous to suggest that the radio is not an important part of our national life, but there is no doubt that something is happening to the way in which people regard and use broadcast programmes. The radio is peculiar among all forms of entertainment or art in that it has to be received passively.

If you are a theatrical producer you may decide to cater for one section of people by putting on Chekhov or Clifford Odets; or for another by staging a domestic comedy or sophisticated revue; or for a third by taking the local "Empire" and producing its traditional fare. Each part of the public, according to its tastes, can find enough material in the theatre, in books, music, or films, to fill its leisure hours without its having to encroach on a sphere in which it is really little interested, merely for "something to do."

The radio, as we know it to-day, is different. The B.B.C. tries, very conscientiously, to cater for everybody all the time. It visualises a kind of average man to whom every item it broadcasts is acceptable. Only, in practice, real people soon diverge from the average, either "downward" or "upward," and the greater the divergence the less satisfying are the programmes.

What After 15 Years?

Some months ago a correspondent to a B.B.C. journal made a survey of the highbrow listener. He found none. He found many people who were discriminating in the plays and films they saw and the books they read, but none who approached the radio critically or gave it any serious intellectual consideration.

The conclusion seems to be that radio programmes are most appreciated as an accompanying noise to other activities. Probably not one person in a hundred listens without at the same time reading, talking, or doing something that really is considered more important than listening. Outstanding items, of course, get particular attention. But that the radio is taken mostly by the periodical ground is proved by the periodical complaints from listeners and radio writers that there are too many intervals in the programmes. These people are aggrieved that, maybe at ten separate times during a day's broadcast, they have to wait three minutes before the next item commences.

To me the fall in listener-response suggests that people are not very interested in what they hear, though they do want to hear something all the time. We have had well over a decade of regular broadcasts. Records of regular broadcasts, recorded on the music of hundreds of dance bands, full orchestras, trios, quartets, sextets, and septets; the words of thousands of earnest talkers are still being broadcast through space in wave form, side by side with the songs of crooners, romantic sopranos, and full-

bodied contraltos, as well as those of adolescent "blues" singers, baritones, and thundering basses. All this vast output of more or less gentle noise has flown past our ears, but what has left behind it?

Not very much. It has taught us a few facts. We may recognise the names of more operatic singers than we know in pre-B.B.C. days, and we may know more of what is happening outside our immediate environment. But I doubt whether we are much wiser as a result of 15 years' radio or more fluent in self-expression or more often lifted out of our everyday selves.

The technique of listening is a difficult one. It requires great concentration for more than a few days. Consequently, it cannot be continued for long at a time. Again, when a thing becomes very easily obtainable and very cheap it soon ceases to be vividly appreciated.

Maybe the next development in radio will be a reduction in programme time with the exercise of greater discrimination in the items broadcast. I know a move to such an end would meet with a storm of protest. But only a similar plan of 14 hours daily of say, variety, talks, and plays, all of an Irish-stew, much of it of no real value.

John A. Smith.

## EUROPEAN PARADOX

AN extensive tour among the people of five countries in Europe, just completed, has made clear to me the monstrous paradox that exists in Europe to-day.

While those who administer and govern the great dictatorships are constantly occupied in diplomatic manoeuvres and finesse for places in world politics, their people continue their daily pursuits little interested in the diplomatic game, and desiring only to be left alone in peace.

Crossing the battlefields of Flanders, which only twenty years ago were reduced to a wilderness of churned mud and tree stumps, but which are now covered with luxuriant growth and crops, I stopped to speak to the people about war and politics. But I soon found that their interest in the political results, and that what interest they had in the doings of diplomats and statesmen was merely incidental to the main business of living.

Strangely enough, I found the same in Germany and Italy. Right down the Rhine gorge from Cologne to Coblenz, which only recently at its re-occupation witnessed the marching of soldiers and military display, the people are peace-loving and desire only to be left alone to their work, their crops, their dances, and their songs.

Yet, next to the Brenner pass, the Rhine valley must be one of the most strongly fortified frontiers in Europe. There are evidences of strong garrisons all the way along the river and, of course, one is always conscious of the existence of the French Maginot line only a few kilometres to the south.

Saluting Maria

Bavaria is the same. But in that country of dense forest, rich pastures, and enchanting scenery resembling parts of Scotland, one gets the first unmistakable evidence of national political consciousness. The Nazi salute and the "Heil Hitler" are used on every occasion of meeting and parting, and as one approaches Munich, the early storm-centre of contemporary German politics, the signs become so commonplace that one takes them for granted as one would a polite "good evening" or "good morning."

The people are peacefully inclined as are their neighbours in the Rhine valley, but they have more interest in politics. When I was there, they were just preparing Munich for the arrival of Herr Hitler and, naturally, feeling was running high. But high though the feeling was, it was neither bellicose nor chauvinistic. Indeed, they appeared to be convinced that war is a remote possibility.

Austria is in different mood. Its towns and villages are less well cared for than those of Germany, and one is unconsciously conscious of an undercurrent of dissatisfaction and unrest. A competent observer told me that eighty per cent of rural Austria and a large part of the towns incline to Nazism. The impression I got is that though general war is as far removed from the people's thoughts as it is from those of the German peasantry, the possibility of internal rising cannot be ruled out.

The Two Italies

The paradox of peace and power is clearly seen whenever the Brenner pass is crossed into Italy. There, the social conditions of the people are largely as they were when I saw them 16 years ago, just before the March 1922. Italy is really two countries—the new and the old.

The new is the military machine, the vast schemes of road, rail, and hydro-electric construction, and huge imposing administrative offices in the austere architectural style at the great centres where armies of officials bustle about, papers rustle, and rubber stamps thump incessantly; the old is the Italian peasantry and the village populations.

Fascist Italy differs from the new Germany in a curious respect. Whereas the change in Italy is psychological and touches the very souls of the people, that of Italy is one of mathematical and mechanical precision affecting the instruments of government and defence. This is gradually being extended from the top downwards and there is evidence

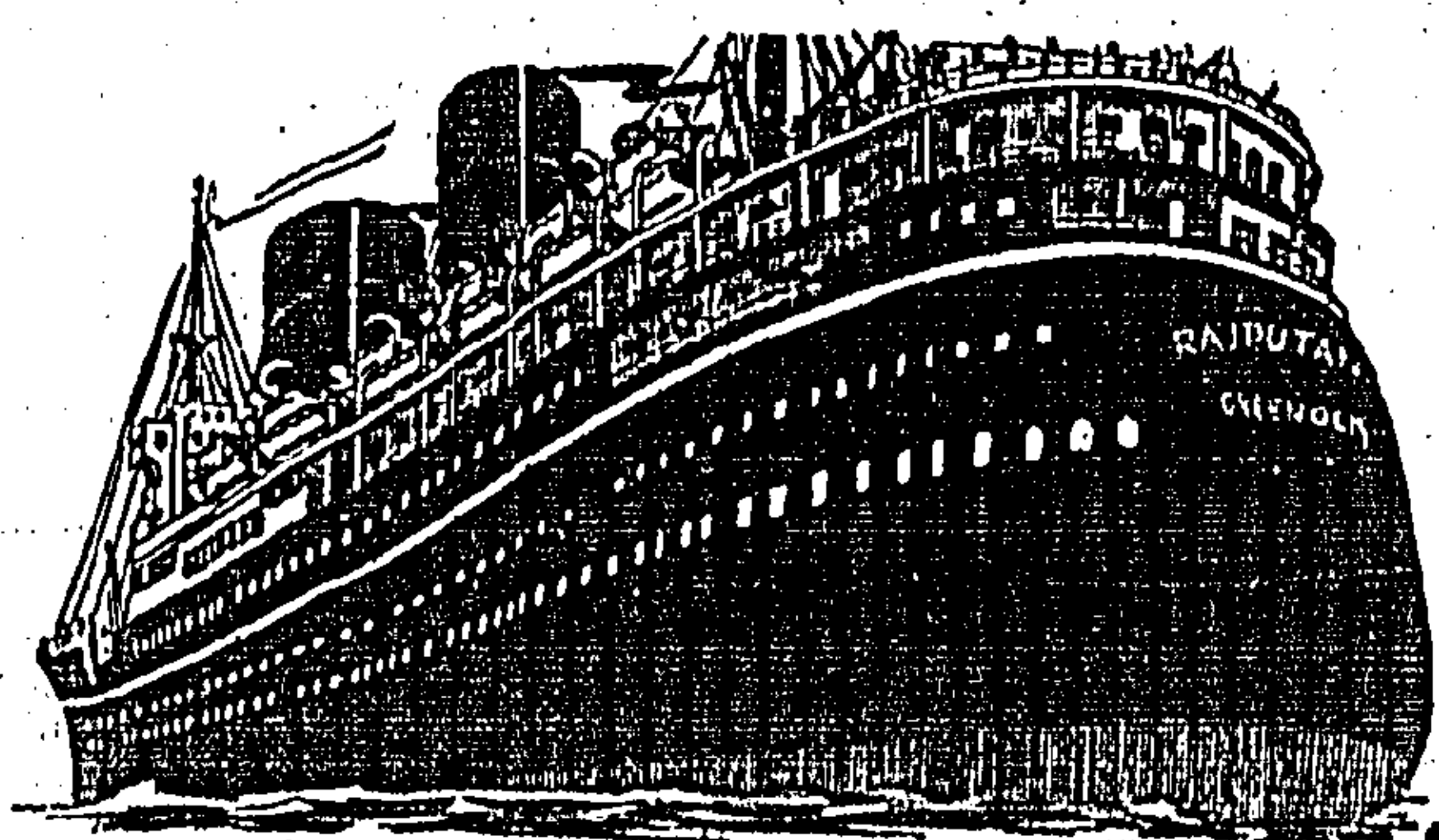
of adroit control, as well as those of adolescent "blues" singers, baritones, and thundering basses. All this vast output of more or less gentle noise has flown past our ears, but what has left behind it?

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John A. Smith.



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be a source of weakness. Every agency of propaganda and channel of information is controlled by the State so that it can be used at any time to work up a mass hysteria for political purposes to unite the elements of the government and the people.

It is doubtful if these devices would prove as successful in the case of Italy, where there is still wide freedom of expression, as they would in Germany, but an English resident in Stresa told me that they were used with great effect during the period of the sanctions, when national solidarity was of primary importance.

One thing I found common to all countries, even among certain sections in France, is the fear of Bolshevism. The mention of the word to them is like a red rag to a bull. They all look upon it as we would the plague. The dictators know this and exploit it to the full for almost every heading has something about Bolshevism.

What precisely is included in the term Bolshevism is a question to which I could not get a really conclusive answer, but there is no doubt that it plays a large part in their official notions of what a State stands for. But though this paradox exists it can never, in present conditions,

W. Ninian Stewart

## MY ANNUAL REST

I LIKE to think of my holiday as my annual rest. I always go away with the firm intention of having a lazy time, with no strenuous exercise and as much rest as possible. I have just come back from my annual rest, and on thinking it over I begin to wonder.

The first morning I intended getting up late, but the smell of sea air and the first rays of sunshine entering my room woke me. It was irresistible. I got up and dressed. A short walk before breakfast, in the cool of the morning, can do no harm, I thought. I had my walk.

After breakfast I found a comfortable chair and decided to bask in the sun. I sat for about ten minutes when someone suggested a swim. We went to the beach and stayed there till lunch time. I swam, and raced, and dived, and plunged, and returned exhausted to the house.

"Never mind," I thought, "I'll rest in the afternoon. It's better to have some exercise during the cooler part of the day."

By the time lunch was over I felt better and went for a minor run in the afternoon. When we got back we had just time for another dip to freshen us up for dinner. After dinner I got a book and decided to spend a quiet evening.

I managed to rest for half an hour, and then tennis was suggested. I played tennis.

I went to bed at a little after twelve after a good game of bridge. I slept the sleep of the almost dead.

Next morning my intentions were as good as over. I did stay in bed till eight o'clock, but I did not rest in complete oblivion. Neither did I resist other temptations, and we went for a long walk before lunch. In the afternoon I played tennis again. In the evening I climbed a hill—no, a mountain!

The days which followed were taken up by swimming, walking, running, diving, climbing, driving, riding, playing tennis, golf, and various card games—but the latter only after dark. My muscles became sore and they became supple again. My skin was burned and got well again and became tanned. And every night I went to bed exhausted.

I must have walked an average of 15 miles a day. I swam for at least two hours. I ran on the beach for another hour. I played tennis for two hours, and I drove a car for over three hours. I climbed several hills—no, mountains—and I played more bridge than during the rest of the year. I rode horses until I or part of







